AUGUST 1888

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,377 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CHAMPAGNE.

VEUVE BINET FILS & CIE.

OF RHEIMS.

Shipped by

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

All Connoisseurs of Champagne should taste this. We are confident they will be more than satisfied with the quality, and surprised only at its moderate price.

A sample free to Mess or Club.

RS. 66. RS. 66

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheld	31st July.
†	L. SHANNON	4189	850	G. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F.Browne	14th ,,
	L. THAMES	4101	850	W. A. Seaton ..	21st ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheld.	28th ,,
B.L.	CLYDE	4124	700	W. D. Mudie ...	4th Sept,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W.F.Brown.	11th Friday.
B.L.	GANGES	4193	803	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheld	28th ,,
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4215	850	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers ranship there to steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—

1st, 15th, and 29th August,

and fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

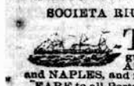
H. W. ULOTH,

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th July, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug	10th Oct.
PO			10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples. AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 4th August, 1888
BISAGNO	on the 25th August, 1888

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,

Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Aug., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA (late TITANIA)	G. Costanzo ...	4,200	600	7th Sept.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	4th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 300	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 530	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
*POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	11th August.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,

Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES OR LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
ARMENIA	G. Read	3035	180	6th Sept.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 20th June, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons. H.P.	To sail.
S.S. WERNETH HALL.	W. Boulton	4,100 500	11th Aug.

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,

Agents.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1888.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	Tons.	Commander	Sailing date
CLAN GRAHAM	3,000	J. Alexanderson	on or about 7th August.

THIS steamer is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers, and passengers can be booked through to London overland from Marseilles.

The saloon and cabins are all on the upper deck.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to rates of passage, &c. Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,

Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th July, 1888.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION

BY

SABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations,

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY

MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.

BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages, large 8 vo, containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces. Curries Relishes, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or Interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, COOPER, MADON & Co., and SUNDER PANDURANG, Booksellers, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription 24s. 17 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th August, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 5th August, after arrival of Outward Kandla Mailsi, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," tons, on THURSDAY, 9th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on TUESDAY, 7th August, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at noon.

FOR MARMAGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY

CALLING AT RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Marmagao every SATURDAY, at noon and Marmagao every TUESDAY, at 7 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

Bombay to Marmagao	1st class	Rs. 20
Do.	2nd class	,, 10
Do.	Deck, without diet ...	,, 5

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Bombay, 3rd August, 1888 Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,

RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Article of the Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESCENSE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India, Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessees to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

pecial arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

OLD GARMENTS MADE LIKE NEW.

ECONOMY IN DRESSING.

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

It is really for most colours no more trouble to dye any article a perfect colour than to rinse and starch such an article.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Crimson, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta and twenty other fashionable colours can be obtained equal to the work of the most skilful dyer. All colours warranted fast and durable.

A WOMAN'S DRESS can be DYED for 6d., And a CHILD'S for 3d.

A Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions, can be obtained of your chemist, free of charge. Each packet will colour from one to 6 lbs.

Save Money and Time By Dyeing your Garments at Home.

Full directions given for colouring cotton, wool, and silk goods. For sale by chemists. Large size packet 6d. WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., Whole sale Depot, 1 & 2, AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON E.C. Wholesale Agents: TREACHER & Co. Ld., BOMBAY, POONA, and BYCULLA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN.

It is composed of the finest parts of Indian Corn or Maize, is perfectly pure, can be used for every purpose for which Arrowroot is employed.

Per Packet, As. 8.

SOLE AGENTS :

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.

LORBEER'S IMPROVED FORMULA.

A certain cure for that frightful disease, by which thousands of lives are taken away every year in India. This preparation has proved so successful that 95 per cent. of the lives of persons treated with it have been saved.

Per bottle, Rs. 0-8

Prepared by

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

CHEMISTS TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TOBACCOS, &c.

CIGARETTES.

	Rs. a.
Excelsior Brand, per box of 100	2 2
Egyptian Cigarettes .....Per box.	2 12
Do. do. extra super..... ,,	5 8
Giancli's' World Renowned Cigarettes ... ,,	4 8

TOBACCOS.

Will's Celebrated Bristol Bird's Eye. ¼ lb. pkt.	1 0
Do. do. Virginian Shag do. ...	1 0
Do. do. Three Castles do. ...	1 0
Cope's Golden Cloud, 1lb. box	3 0
Excelsior Tobacco, Flake cut for Pipes, 4oz. pkt.	1 4
Do. do. Long cut for Cigarettes do.	1 4
Golden Leaf, in Cake, for cutting, per lb.	2 8
Cavendish in Sticks, per lb.....	1 2

INDO-AMERICAN TOBACCO.

Specially prepared from the finest selected Virginian Tobacco.

Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture, ¼ lb. tin	1 2
Do. do. do. 1 lb. tin	2 4

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, BRIARWOOD PIPES, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.

K T. E (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe.....	Re.	1	8	0 per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0 ,,
Pekoe Souchong...	,,	1	0	0 ,,
Souchong.....	,,	0	14	0 ,,
Mixture (Congou).	,,	0	9	6 ,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

WATSON'S CLEARANCE SALE,

STILL ON FURTHER REDUCTIONS.

WATSON & CO.,

1, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY

ON PIANOS

DURING THE MONSOONS.

INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.

From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,

BOMBAY.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other Lesser Poets: by W. H. P. Price. 2s. 6-4; postage, extra 2.

CAVENDISH.

CUTLERY AND A QUALITY, TABLE PLATE.

THIS new registered brand of Cutlery is made from extra quality steel, hand forged and carefully tempered, the result being an Article superior to anything which has as yet been introduced. The Cavendish Ware will be very welcome to those who dislike large and heavy Cutlery at the Table, as the sizes are very symmetrical, and, moreover, especially distinguished for their particularly elegant appearance.

		"A." Quality, Cavendish Brand, with solid Ivory Balance Handles.	"B." Quality, Cavendish Brand, with solid Ivory Balance Handles.	"C." Ordinary Quality, a good serviceable Article.	Buckhorn for Shikar and District Use.
Table Knives	per doz.	Rs. 35 0 ...	Rs. 28 0 ...	Rs. 22 0 ...	Rs. 11 8
Dessert Knives.....	,,	,, 30 0 ...	,, 23 0 ...	,, 18 8 ...	,, 10 0
Meat Carvers	per pair	,, 13 0 ...	,, 10 0 ...	,, 8 0 ...	,, 4 0
Game Carvers	,,	,, 13 0 ...	,, 10 0 ...	,, 8 0 ...	,, 4 0
Steel Sharpeners.....	Each	,, 5 4 ...	,, 4 4 ...	,, 3 0 ...	1 4
COMPLETE SET, as above		Rs. 96 4 ...	Rs. 75 4 ...	Rs. 59 8 ...	Rs. 30 12

A QUALITY TABLE PLATE !!!

TREACHER and COMPANY guarantee their TABLE PLATE to be of the highest standard quality, experience having taught them that the public prefer a superior article at a moderate cost to goods slightly cheaper but far inferior in quality and thickness of plating. Being strongly plated on hardest nickel silver, the goods are thoroughly reliable for strength and wear.

		Plain Fiddle Pattern.	Queen Anne.	Beaded Lily or Thread Pattern.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Table Forks ...	Per doz.	26 0	28 8	31 0
Dessert Forks	,,	21 0	23 0	24 0
Table Spoons.	,,	26 0	28 8	31 0
Dessert Spoons	,,	21 0	23 0	24 0
Tea Spoons ...	,,	10 8	12 0	13 0
,, ,, Miniature	,,	9 8	9 8	12 8
Egg Spoons with gilt bowls	,,	13 0	13 0	15 8
Salt Spoons with gilt bowls	,,	13 0	13 0	15 8
Salt Spoons Miniature	,,	9 8		12 0
Mustard Spoons with gilt bowls	each	1 2	1 2	1 4
Mustard Spoons Miniature	,,	0 14	0 14	1 4
Gravy Spoons ...	,,	5 12	6 0	7 8
Marrow Spoon...	,,	3 0	3 0	4 0

		Plain Fiddle Pattern.	Queen Anne.	Beaded Lily or Thread Pattern.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Chatni Spoon ...	each	3 0	3 0	4 0
Caddy Spoon ...	,,	1 2	1 4	1 6
Sugar Spoon ...	,,	1 8	1 8	1 6
Sugar Tongs ...	,,	2 12	2 12	3 0
Ice Tongs	,,	4 8	4 8	6 8
Ice Claws, Scissor Shaped	,,	8 8	8 8	9 0
Butter Knives ...	,,	2 12	2 12	3 0
Pickle or Oyster Forks.....	,,	1 4	1 4	1 10
Toddy Ladles ...	,,	2 8	2 8	2 12
Sauce Ladles ...	,,	2 12	2 12	3 0
Soup Ladles	,,	10 0	10 0	10 0
Sardine Tongs ...	,,	6 0	6 0	6 8
Sugar Sifters ...	,,	3 0	3 4	4 8
Fish Helpers ...	Per pair	17 0	17 0	18 8
Knife Rests.....	,,	2 4	2 12	3 12
Cheese Scoops...	each	2 12	3 12	3 0

FULL DETAILED CATALOGUES OF E. P. WARE FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORTS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.S

INVALID'S PORT, *GOLD CAPSULE.*

FREE FROM ADULTERATION.

"How great the crime, how flagrant the abuse,
To adulterate generous wine with noxious juice."

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of Port Wine labelled 'CUTLER, PALMER & CO., INVALID'S PORT," and from the result of my analysis, as stated in the Analytical Report, I am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,

Public Analyst for the Parishes of Kensington and St. George, Hanover Square, Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

ANALYTICAL REPORT.

I am of opinion that the Wine is free from artificial colouring matters, and preservatives or other adulterants, and that it is a sound and wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Rs. 28-8 per Dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO. BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF PURE OPORTO WINE.

F. ROWLAND & SON,

CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Made to order at the Factory, Foras Road,
MILITARY SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS,
LEATHER MACHINE BELTING AND LACES,
FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS.

Always on hand a large Stock of BUFFALO and COW HIDES, pit-tanned and dressed (or pit-tanned only if required) suitable for Belting Harness and Laces.

Also COUNTRY BASILS AND ROLLER SKINS.

"KAISERS."

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,

CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO., BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS

KHETWADY, BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving antern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, POONA,

Opposite Clock Tower. Opposite Napier Hotel

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, Ld.

SELECT DRESS-MATERIALS,

COMBINE STYLE, QUALITY, AND GOOD TASTE WITH ECONOMY.

LADIES UP-COUNTRY by writing for PATERNS (Post Free), will find the DIFFICULTY OF CHOOSING NEW DRESSES for the SEASON, not only Reduced to a Minimum, but rendered both PLEASANT and PROFITABLE.

The advantage Southwell and Austin, Limited, offer over other Firms are: they devote themselves EXCLUSIVELY to LADIES' REQUIREMENTS, and are able to GUARANTEE an accurate fit without the necessity of a PERSONAL INTERVIEW, and also are pleased to make suggestions for the guidance of Customers in selection of Style, etc.

Patterns, Estimates, Sketches, and Self-Measurement Forms Post Free.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, Ld.

DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES,' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS.

East Street, POONA. Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

A. L. & W.'S HIGH CLASS TAILORING.

MESSRS. ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE, the well-known Outfitters of Bombay, have so perfected their system of Cutting that a personal visit to their Establishment for the purpose of being fitted is not an absolute necessity, as so many suppose.

Their Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Fashions, with simple Instructions for Self-measurement, will be sent to any part of India on application, with Patterns, &c.

Messrs. A., L. & W. have just received a splendid consignment of Woollen Goods suitable for any Station in India, or for any Climate in the World.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

Estd. in 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. in 1870.

PILSENER BEER

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or references for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE only Hotel in Bombay which has English IRON BEDSTEADS with SPRING MATTRESSES.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour with full access to sea-breeze.

TARIFF, Rs. 5 per day.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MAD

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLUNTEER CLUB, BOMBAY.

SMOKING CONCERT,

SATURDAY, 4TH AUGUST, 1888, AT 9 P.M.
ADMISSION, ONE RUPEE.

Apply for Tickets to HONY. SECRETARY.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

THE fine s. s. "SWORDSMAN," 2,124 tons, Capt. DELTBON, sails as above on or about the 27th August, 1888. For Freight and passage apply to—

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Samuel Street, 3rd August, 1888. Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TREACHER and Co., Ld., beg to inform their numerous customers that they have made arrangements to DELIVER GOODS to any part of Bombay FREE OF COOLIE HIRE. The first despatch will leave their establishment at 10 a. m. and the second at 3 p. m.

J. R. MORGAN,
Acting Manager.

NOTICE.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
"*FERINTOSH*" OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THE undersigned have received a further shipment of the above in cases of 1 dozen at Rs. 24 per case. The attention of the public is drawn to the fact that the spirit selling under the pseudonym of "*Ferintosh*" is not the genuine article.

WARDEN & Co.,
Agents for Lamont & Co., Glasgow.
Modows Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. FIDA ALLY ABDUL CADUR MOTIWALA has applied for a LICENCE under the Indian Explosives Act for the storage of fire-crackers at the godown No. 4, Bapty Road, belonging to him. Any person objecting to the establishment of the magazine of fire-crackers on the proposed site is requested to state his name, address, and calling, and should send a short statement of the grounds of his objections to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, on or before the 10th instant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 2nd August, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that AGA MAHOMED TUCKEE HAJEE MAHOMED SOFFER KHAN has contracted to mortgage the property hereinunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make them known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 3rd day of August, 1888.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and thirty-nine square yards, and entered in the Rent Rolls of the Collector of Bombay for annual Pension and Tax, payable to Government under No. 730, in the name of the said Aga Mahomed Tuckee, situated near Babula Tank, in Ally Mahomed Khan Lane, branching from the Jail Road, outside the Fort, in the town and Island of Bombay, within the registration district of Bombay, and the dwelling-house and outhouses standing and erected thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay for Municipal rates and taxes, under ward No. 3450, and Street No. 8, and which said dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises front towards the west of the said Ally Mahomed Khan Lane, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Aga Mahomed Tuckee, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the said Ally Mahomed Khan Lane, on or towards the north by the property of Nusseedeen Tyabjee, on or towards the west by the Babula Tank aforesaid with an opening or steps leading from the said hereditaments and premises into the said Babula Tank, and on or towards the south by the property of Jamadar Meason Bin Abdula.

MANSUKHLAL & DAMODAR,
Mortgagee' Attorneys.

A NEW AND CHARMING PERFUME!!

COOPER, MADON & CO.'S

"BOMBAY WILD FLOWERS"

IS

A Dainty Perfume,
A Delicious Perfume,
A Delicate Perfume,
A Definite Perfume,
A Darling Perfume,
A Decent Perfume,
A Decided Perfume,
A Refreshing Perfume,
A Charming Perfume,
A Distinct Perfume,
A Distinctive Perfume,
A Distinguished Perfume,
A Diverting Perfume,
A Direct Perfume,
AND
A Durable Perfume.

At Rupees Rs. 1.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GESTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gestetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, writing board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

SUMMER TIDE.

BEING THE

"LITTLE FOLKS"

HOLIDAY NUMBER FOR 1888.

PRICE 14 ANNAS, CONTAINS—

1. A MAGNIFICENT LARGE PRESENTATION PLATE, suitable for Framing (size 23 in. by 17½ in.), entitled "PICKABACK," by C. Burton Barber, Painter of "Once Bit, Twice Shy," &c., beautifully reproduced in 12 Colours.
2. TWO PAGES OF HUMOROUS ILLUSTRATIONS, reproduced in Colours from Original Designs, by Walter Crane.
3. COMPLETE STORIES, &c., by Mrs. Molesworth, L. T. Meade, W. Clark Russell, Edwards S. Ellis, C. L. Matteaux, Maggie Browne, Talbot Baines Reed, and other Authors.
4. SIX PAGES OF ILLUSTRATIONS from Original Designs by Arthur Hopkins, M. E. Edwards, W. Rainey, Gordon Browne, and other Artists.
5. AN OUT-OF-DOORS PLAY, written in a practical manner, and easy to be performed by Young People. By H. Savile Clark.
6. A SUMMER SONG, by Alfred Scott Gatty.
7. A LARGE COLLECTION OF PUZZLES, &c., suitable for amusing the Children on Rainy Days.

RAMCHUNDRA GOVIND,
Manager to Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bookseller.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1888.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DORSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION, POONA.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Pictures, Paintings in China and Glass, and works of Art in Wood and Metals will be OPENED on the 18th September, 1888.

All exhibits should be despatched so as to reach the Secretary at latest by the 8th of September; any arriving after that date cannot be classified.

Prospectuses may be had on application to the Secretary.

H. S. HUTCHINSON, Lieut.-Col.,
3, Elphinstone Road, Poona.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MORTON MAJU & Co., of Church Gate Street, Bombay, are APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for COLONEL HAWE'S TEAS, and the SPRING CROP NEW SEASON'S TEAS can only be obtained from them.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents for Col. A. D. Hawes, Comdt., 4th Pun. Infty.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that persons claiming to be creditors of VELUJI NARRONJI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, are required to send to the undersigned at their Office, No. 23, Rampart Row, particulars of their respective claims within a FORTNIGHT from the date hereof.—Dated this 31st day of July, 1888.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, & CAMA,
Solicitors, High Court.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

TERMS.—Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE IN GOOD CONDITION.

Steam propelling anchor heave-up boat, with 5-ton steam winch.

Length 59 feet, beam 13 feet, depth 5½ feet, specially imported from Sudlee Bridge works at a cost of Rs. 19,110-4-10. Offers invited.

Full particulars on application to the Controller of Stores, E. I. Railway, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

D. W. CAMPBELL,
Calcutta, 12th July 1888. Agent.

TAKE NOTICE

MESSRS. GOKHALE, KOLASKER and COMPANY, has been appointed AGENTS for India and Ceylon for the "WATERPROOF MATERIALS COMPANY, Limited." This wonderful Patent Mat rial for making all description of Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing for summer ware being porous, but warranted Waterproof, Sheets, Bags, Awnings, Ship and Yacht Sails, Tents, Blinds, &c., &c. No rats or vermin of any kind will touch it. Pattern Books and Samples to be seen at Messrs. Gokhale, Kolasker and Company, 105, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. Gentlemen's suits weighing from twenty ounces.

GEORGE DOVE.
Company's Representative.
Bombay, 13th, July, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE at the S. M. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORES, at HUBLI—

10 Portable Engines, 10 H.-P.
2 Do. do. 12 H.-P.

Also the following Centrifugal and Contractors' Pumps:—

5 Eight inch Centrifugal Pumps "Invincible."
4 Seven inch do. do.
16 Six inch do. do.
4 Four inch Contractors' Pumps.
7 Six inch do.
1 Six and-a-half inch do.
1 Eight and-a-quarter inch do.
1 Two and-a-half inch do.

The Portable Engines and Pumps have all been in use, but they will be put into working order before being sent away.

The Agent and Chief Engineer, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, is prepared to receive offers for any of the above.

They are open to inspection to any one wanting them.

Apply to
AGENT AND CHIEF ENGINEER,
S. M. Railway,
Dharwar.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisond in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,100 tons, of Moulmein Teak Squared Log Timber, under four separate Specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the Specifications, and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (cunfire) WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd July 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (cunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of August, Tenders for the purchase of any quantity up to 500 tons of old Iron Rails, double headed, section of various lengths, from 12 to 24 feet, now lying on the Company's premises, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers (which must be made on the Company's form to be obtained from the undersigned) must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, or delivered by the Company into barges, to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Wharf, also that the whole quantity tendered for will be paid for, and removed from the Company's premises, by the 30th September next.

Payment must be made before delivery.

On notification of acceptance of Tender, the Purchaser will be required to make at once an advance payment of Rs. 5, per ton, up to a maximum of Rs. 2,500, as security for the fulfilment of the engagement, failing which this sum will be forfeited to the Company without the necessity of their having to prove any actual loss by the transact on.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th July, 1888.

THE "LITERARY ALBUM."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE "LITERARY ALBUM" contains an attractive array of selections from Current Periodical Literature.—The "Bombay Gazette."

Some of the articles in the "LITERARY ALBUM" are manifestly full of interest for folks in this country.—The "Times of India."

We recommend the "LITERARY ALBUM" to the public.—The "Advocate of India."

An annual compilation of the "ALBUM" will not only be a welcome addition to the library, but a handy volume for reference.—The "Indian Spectator."

Our thanks are due to Mr. for sending us the June number of the "LITERARY ALBUM," which contains a good deal of excellent reading, portions of which we shall endeavour from time to time to lay before our readers. The "ALBUM" is an exceedingly well got up periodical, ATTRACTIVE IN FORM, printed in CLEAR TYPE, and on GOOD PAPER. From the variety of interesting matter it contains, besides its adaptation to the general reader, it will be found a VERY USEFUL companion to the man of leisure and the railway traveller. The number for June contains a portrait of our present Viceroy, and a short biographical sketch of his Excellency, which we hope to give in our next issue.—The (Hyderabad, Deccan) "Daily Athenæum," June 26.

ANNUAL LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 3 only.—Apply at the Ripon Printing Press, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with this marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Neuralgia, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1889, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London, "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera infirmus, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 17, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 10 per year.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7¼ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOKMARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR AUGUST 1888

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.

Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

PIANOFORTES,

SCHIEDMAYERS. | ROENISCH.
COLLARD AND COLLARD. | PLEYEL AND WOLFF.

AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS MAKERS.

AMERICAN ORGANS

HARMONIUMS

EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., LD. BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and EXCHANGE Out also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 ..... £300,600
" 1883 ..... £388,104
" 1888 ..... £395 039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 74 per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,272	15	8	1883	£4,673,299 5 1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1888	£5,672 040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., *President.*
James Alexander, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M. P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq.
Richard Hoake, Esq.
Sir Curtis M. Lampson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
R. S., *President.*
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Thomas Masterman, Esq.
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
Sir Anthony De Rothschild Bart.
Baron Lionel N. De Rothschild.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Lord Edward Cavendish.
Right Hon. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Francis Alfred Lucas, Esq.
N. M. e Rothschild, Esq., M. P.
bert Lewis—*Secretary.*

FIRE RISKS.

In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Policies and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.

NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,

which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,

coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Surety ship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Albert Building. Secretary.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.

	1886.	1887.
Income	£1,515,165	£1,514,005
General Reserve and Fire Re-insurance Funds	£1,870,000	£1,875,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,807,579	£3,857,456
Total Invested Funds	£7,324,034	£7,415,918

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

Reduced Life Rates:—Liberal terms.

Large Bonuses. Next Division 31st Dec. 1888.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandize, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on the most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	" 53 0	" 56 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	" 61 0	" 64 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Leutenstein	Rs.	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	"	" 19 0
Niersteiner	"	" "
Leibfrauenmilch	"	" 24 0
Steinwein	"	" "
Hochheimer Berg	"	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	"	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	"	" 34 0
Johannisberger	"	" "

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs.	"

PORT WINES.
From J. W. B

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

General Meeting of Mahomedans, Agha Abdool Hussein's Bungalow, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, 4 p.m.

Gathering of Present and Past Students of the Free Church College, Khetwady, 4-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Surat (s), from Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed on the 2nd inst.:—Ethiopia (s), for Calcutta and Coast Ports.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Persia left the dock on the 2nd inst.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Taif, Sultan, and Strathearn left the dock on the 2nd inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Bormida, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p. m., to day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar and Mauritius direct, per extra s.s. Mobile, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., to-day.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 14th ultimo was 111,384 maunds and in money Rs. 29,336.

THE "LITERARY ALBUM."—The August number of this publication contains an interesting selection of articles from the leading reviews and magazines, leading off with Mr. Meredith Townsend's much discussed article on the English in India.

ARYA SIDDHARMOUAYA SABHA.—The twentieth lecture in connection with the Sabha—on "Devotion"—will be delivered in Guzerati by Shri Ramanlalji Maharaj, at Madhav Baug, to-day, at 6-30 p.m. Hindu gentlemen are requested to attend.

THE FREE CHURCH COLLEGE.—A gathering of the present and past students of the Free Church College will be held to-day, at 4-30 p.m., for the purpose of giving a congratulatory address and an entertainment to the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, on his being appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay.

CRICKET.—A cricket-match will be played this day on the Esplanade, at 2 o'clock, (weather permitting,) between the Offices Cricket Club and the Parsee Cricket Club.—Another match will be played to-morrow, at 8 a.m., sharp, between the Baronet Cricket Club and the Hindoo Cricket Club. The teams will be captained by Nadir Panthaki and D. Mehta. A third match will be played to-day, at 11 o'clock, on the Gymkhana ground, between Civil and Military.

BURGLARY IN THE FORT.—Mirza Mahomed Shirazee, a mogul merchant, having his place of business at No. 6, Ally, Mody Street, Fort, reported to the police the theft of an iron safe containing one currency note for Rs. 500 and four notes for Rs. 10 each, and some papers from his premises, on the night of the 1st instant.

THE ORIENTAL DEBATING SOCIETY.—A public meeting in connection with the fourth anniversary of the Society will be held, to-day, at 7-30 p.m., in the Mulji Jetha Kapad Bazaar Hall, in Shaik Memon Street, when Mr. Vaman Abaji Modak, B.A., the Principal of the Elphinstone High School, will deliver a lecture on "The Transition State of Hindu Society." The Rev. Dr. Mackichan has consented to preside.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, in Borah Street, touching the death of Rustomi Dunjar, an Irani Parsee hawker of cloth, aged 35 years. Deceased had been ill for the past month. He proceeded to Poona about a month ago for a change, and returned about ten days ago. He frequently complained of severe pains about the chest. On Thursday, about midnight, he was suddenly attacked by a severe pain in the chest and difficulty of breathing, and died within a few minutes. A verdict of death from heart-disease was recorded.

SETTLEMENT OF A GIRAS DISPUTE.—The dispute regarding the Giras between H.H. Sir Vazhji, K.C.I.E., the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, and his brother, Kumar Haroamji, who, after finishing his course in the Rajkumar College, had gone to England and obtained the degree of B. A., and became a barrister-at-law, has been decided by the Huzur Court of Morvi on the 27th ultimo. The Thakore Saheb has given him two villages, Motoon Khijdiyun and Rajawad, worth Rs. 6,355 per year. He will be considered as a Bhayat in every respect, and will have to pay Rs. 800 per annum as tribute.—*Kathiawar Times.*

ENDOWMENT OF A LIBRARY.—Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit has endowed the Baherkote Improvement Library with the sum of three thousand rupees in four per cent. Port Trust Bonds. The library was established by Mr. Hormusjee Dorabjee Setna, of the Bombay Custom House, in 1869, since which he has been its honorary secretary, and to whose influence is due the present handsome endowment. The members have, we hear, out of gratitude to the donor, given the library the name of his deceased son, Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit. The library will henceforth bear the name of the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Baherkote Improvement Library.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, in Pydownee Road, touching the death of Hemchund Ghellabhoy, aged 32 years. Deceased was a rain and opium speculator. For the last ten or twelve days he had been suffering from fever and jaundice, and was delirious for the last five days. At about midnight on Thursday, he was missing. A search was instituted and his body found floating in a well at the back of his house. A verdict was returned that deceased had committed suicide whilst in the delirium of fever.

ASSAULT.—Luximon Balloo and Baba Janoo were yesterday charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, with assaulting Kumlia Dajee, on the night of the 20th ultimo, with sticks, in Duncan Road, near the Two Tanks. The complainant, a mill hand, on the night in question, while returning home to Chinchpoogly from his father's house in Duncan Road, was assaulted by the two accused with sticks. The injured man bled profusely. An alarm was raised, the father of the complainant came up, and on his calling for a policeman the two accused decamped. The reason of the assault is a family grievance. The two accused had no defence to make and witnesses to call. They were both convicted. Luximon was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 and Baba Rs. 15. And they were both further bound over in a sum of Rs. 50 each, in their own recognizance to keep the peace for a period of six months. Mr. Hurryshunker, pleader, appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A GIRL.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood and the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons considered, at the High Court, on Thursday, an appeal in the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Dhondi Raghu, who was sentenced to death by Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Sattara, on conviction of murder in causing the death of a girl under revolting circumstances. Mr. Gungaram B. Rele appeared for the accused and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik for the Crown. The accused, in his petition to the High Court, stated that he was eighteen or nineteen years old, and had not arrived at an age of mature understanding. Seeing the girl, his victim, in the field, whilst her father was away, he committed an outrage upon her; but being afterwards apprehensive that she would report the matter to her parents, who would probably punish him, he, in order to escape the punishment, murdered her and buried her body in the bed of an adjoining stream. He then returned to his work in the field. On his being arrested on suspicion, he admitted the offence. Before the Sessions Judge, accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be hanged. Their lordships, on a consideration of the circumstances of the case, saw no reason to interfere, and confirmed the sentence of death.

ALLEGED THEFT OF SILVER FROM THE MINT.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Superintendent MacDermott charged Luxmon Enkajee, an employe in the Bombay Mint, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing 100 tolas of silver, the property of Government. The accused, it appeared, was employed in the weighing department, and it had been reported to Mr. Navin, in charge of that department, that the accused was in the habit of stealing pieces of silver. A watch was kept on the accused, and it was noticed that in the ordinary routine of his work after he had taken bars of silver to the shearers to have the bad ends clipped off, he secreted them in a drawer, from which he afterwards removed them. On two occasions he was seen secreting pieces of silver, which afterwards could not be found. It was alleged that the total amount stolen was about 100 tolas. Information had also been given to the authorities that the accused had sold pieces of silver in the bazaar. Inspector Lyall made inquiries, but was unable to ascertain how the accused disposed of the silver he is charged with stealing. The prisoner denied the charge, and asked Mr. Navin in cross-examination why he had not been stopped at first. Mr. Navin replied because a watch was being kept on him. The case was remanded for further inquiries by the police.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	46 23	39 60	43 41	41 22
Aug. 1, Thursday	.....	.....	.....	2 89
„ 2, Friday	0 99	0 87	1 75	.....
Total.	47 28	40 47	45 16	44 11
Total corresponding date of last year ...	60 87	60 79	57 89	56 9

INDIA SIXTY YEARS AGO.

MR. J. TALBOYS WHEELER contributes to the new number of the *Asiatic Quarterly* a pleasant gossiping article on the social life of India in Lord George Bentinck's days. English society at this period, he says, was not unlike society in the British Isles. The Presidency capitals and large Mofussil stations were decorous and proper, and what is known as the Clapham or Evangelical School of Christianity was exercising a wholesome moral check, whatever objections might be raised against its tone and doctrines. But social life in smaller stations in the remote jungles was secluded, and may have been scandalous. On this point, however, it is needless to dwell. Manners and morals of European sojourners in the jungles have been vastly improved of late years by the presence of European ladies, and the never-failing influence of European wives and mothers as leaders of society in Mofussil communities.

Married life in India was almost the only civilizing force at work amongst Europeans during the first half of the nineteenth century. Writers of sixty years ago often dwelt on the happiness of English marriages in India. Ladies were so surrounded by native servants pervading the rooms from morning till night, that they were nearly as closely guarded as if they had been shut up in so many zenanas. Elopements were impossible where there were no roads and no hotels, and where Europeans could not travel without carrying their provisions, cooks, and cooking utensils with them. One writer describes a supposititious elopement on horseback beneath the burning sun of India: the unhappy heroine suffering from stings of conscience at every jolt, crying aloud, as the day advances, in vexation, remorse, and prickly heat: the gallant hero perspiring at every pore, spurring on his Arab steed, cursing his own folly, and maddened by every conceivable annoyance. Finally, they halt at a dak Bangalow, without servants, food, or wine; nothing but the bare walls, tables, and chairs; the silence broken by the howls of jackals, the buzzing and biting of mosquitoes, the hissing of serpents, roar of tigers, or screams of owls and hyenas. In a word, such escapades as may have occasionally disturbed the peace of British parents, or the temper of British husbands, in post-chaises and hotels of sixty years ago, were absolutely impossible in India, even if the superior virtues of Anglo-Indian ladies had not placed them far above such temptations. Whether modern trips to hill stations have brought about any changes in this direction is outside the scope of the present article, which only deals with the decade between sixty and fifty years ago.

Young ladies in India were not without their sorrows. A charming writer, famous in Lord William Bentinck's time under the name of Maria Graham, arrived at Calcutta in a sailing ship round the Cape, at some unfixed date within the decade. Steamer communication was unknown in those days, and the Court of Directors was deadly opposed to any scheme for an overland route. Miss Graham complained that Bengal was not as it had been in the old war times. There were no longer civilians or batched brigades to woo a fair maiden, fresh from the British Isles, with piles of cashmere shawls, and heaps of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls. Young civilians were still available, but those at Calcutta were very few and very young, and were lodged on their arrival in handsome chambers at Writers' Buildings, in Tank Square, and in England would not have been regarded as marrying men. They were supposed to be busily engaged in studying Hindustani and Persian, under learned Pundits and Munshis; but spent most of their time and more than all their money in dressing, driving, riding, dining, gambling, and rearing bull-dog puppies. Such heedless young gentlemen might become engaged with all the hot haste of youth, fresh from the East India Company's College at Haileybury, but they would scarcely marry until they had passed the college examination at Calcutta in Hindustani and Persian. Then, however, those were fortunate who secured a suitable bride to brighten the horrible solitude of life in a small civil station in the Mofussil; and when duly qualified, they were sent to some such station to be assistants to Collectors, Judges, Commercial Agents, or Political Residents.

Calcutta society in those far-off days was very rigid as regards engagements. Whenever a young gentleman, whether civilian or otherwise, was once caught, there was no escape from the toils. If once he drove his ladylove in his buggy, it was as good as a written pledge, and a suit for breach of promise would hold good, without the production of letters or collateral evidence of any kind. In the case of young civilians, however, the pair were married directly the lover had passed the college examination, and the ceremony was performed under circumstances similar to those still in vogue. There would be a great crowd at the wedding, but no entertainment beyond cake and wine, and no bridal tour, beyond, perhaps, a few days' stay at a friend's bungalow at Barrackpore, some sixteen miles from Calcutta, which might have been especially lent for the honeymoon.

Next in rank to the civil service was the military, but army pay was sadly inferior. Subalterns, especially those who were suffering from half batta, were in most humiliating circumstances. Uniform were but small attractions in India; and even a dashing cavalry officer, feathered and sashed, had but a poor chance against the plain coat and round hat of a civilian.

But army officers were more domestic in India than civil servants. When morning parade was over, they [illegible] Civil servants, especially the senior ones, were often hard at work at their offices or cutcheries throughout the day. Mrs. Sherwood, in her diary, describes the house of a wealthy civilian, who appears to have been the commercial agent at Mirzapore. One wing of the large house was devoted to four little children and their attendants. Each child had two or more servants to itself, besides the washermen, sweepers, bullock-drivers, cooks, and other nondescripts which were attached to that side of the house. A white woman, apparently a sergeants' widow, was mistress over all, and gave her orders in Anglo-Hindustani, and made herself generally overbearing and objectionable. The civilian's wife could not control the proceedings, and did not exert herself in any way. She had few books, and scarcely saw any European but her husband. "There is no solitude," says Mrs. Sherwood, "like the solitude, of a civilian's wife in a retired situation in India."

Maria Graham describes social life at large military cantonments like Cawnpore, which was altogether different from the extremely limited European communities at purely civil stations. In those days Cawnpore was in all its glory. It was six hundred miles from Calcutta. Outside the native city was a large military cantonment occupied by European regiments, as well as by sepoy regiments commanded by European officers. Indeed, Cawnpore might be described as the headquarters of the standing army of Hindustan. It included the barracks for the European soldiers, and the lines of huts which were occupied by the sepoys. The officers of European regiments had houses or quarters of their own according to their rank. The officers of sepoy regiments dwelt in one storied bungalows round about. The civil station was small, for only two judges and two collectors, with their respective assistants, were allotted to Cawnpore. The civilians had handsomer houses than the military, and lived in good style on liberal salaries and allowances; but the military were somewhat in the ascendant, for a major-general was in command with a large staff, and many of the officers of the garrison and military men in high positions enjoyed liberal pay.

Cawnpore, by which is meant the military cantonment and civil station, which were altogether distinct from the native town, was a pleasant place of residence during the cold weather. A long, straggling waste of sand was brightened by gardens, and was the scene of much social festivity, which Maria Graham has described with considerable spirit and detail.

In the centre of the English settlement or station, were two imposing buildings of stone, the assembly-rooms and the theatre. Both were closely connected, for after the play was over in the theatre, there was a ball and supper at the rooms. The floors were boarded, which was somewhat unusual in India, as the powers that be were always in mortal fear of white ants, which often destroy the boards with alarming celerity. But at the assembly-rooms at Cawnpore such fears were cast to the winds, or allayed by extra precautions. Maria Graham observes, with much intensity of feeling, that only those who have danced on a mat covering a plastered or chunam floor, can truly appreciate the luxury of boards.

During the cold season, the military force at Cawnpore encamped on a large plain for military evolutions. Streets and squares of canvas stretched over an immense area. Every regiment had its own bazaar in the rear, whilst numberless camp followers bivouacked in the distance. Reviews and grand field days were of great occasions. Every officer was present, those on leave as well as those on duty; and all the European ladies of the place assembled to see the review, being always sure of the attendance of numerous gentlemen, and of the magnificent breakfast to which all in society were invited when the review was over. Horses, elephants, and carriages covered the plain, whilst the large native town sent forth its hosts of Asiatics, until the sandy desert swarmed with life. Peaceful Military evolutions were succeeded by mimic war; the shock of contending battalions, the charge, the dispersion, the rally, and the retreat. Squadrons of cavalry tore up the ground, loud roared the red artillery. When all was over, there was a general retirement to the dressing tents, and then the bugle sounded the summons to breakfast.

An Indian breakfast was as splendid a repast in the sandy desert at Cawnpore, as when laid out on the princely tables of Calcutta. The native servants put forth all their strength. Fish of every kind, fresh, dried, pickled, preserved, or hermetically sealed in tins; delicate fricassees, rissoles, croquettes, omelettes, and curries of all descriptions; meats and game of all sorts; pates, jellies, and jams from London and Lucknow; fruit and sweetmeats; with cakes in endless variety. All were splendidly set out on china, cut glass, and silver, the guests providing, in camp fashion, their own plates, knives, tea-cups, spoons, forks, and spoons. What with theatre, assembly balls, suppers, and the once famous camp breakfasts, Cawnpore was certainly not without its pleasures in the cold season of "sixty years ago."

The races at Cawnpore were another feature of the cold weather. The crowds of British officers on other occasions led to a great display of uniforms, but at Cawnpore races it was considered the thing to cast off every semblance of military show, and to appear, as far as wardrobes would permit, in fancy costumes as country gentlemen, sporting farmers, and even as village rustics. Such things were difficult to procure as an up-country station in those days. Few officers kept any sort of plain clothes, and ingenuity was taxed to find substitutes for the coveted garments. Happy were those who were possessed of a single-breasted coat, topboots, and corduroys. Round hats and jockey caps were in huge demand. Native tailors were driven to distraction in attempting to manufacture uncouth garments which should remind European spectators of Newmarket or the Derby. Many gentlemen rode their own horses, and there was generally a very amusing melee, in which all descriptions of horses were entered, and which afforded much merriment especially to those who were not too deeply interested in the fortunes of favourites. Betting went on in the liveliest style, and ladies gambled freely in gloves and lavender water, whilst some of the sterner sex became more ruinously involved in serious transactions on the betting-ground.

Cawnpore was not unhealthy. During the rains it suffered, like other stations, from fever and ague; and when the hot winds were blowing, it was burning, stifling, smothering. New arrivals from England or Calcutta might have deemed it semi-barbarous, because wolves strayed into the compound, and the door of a bungalow was often without locks or keys, and open to outsiders. But new arrivals from out stations in the jungle who had no companions butbears and bores, on two legs of four, looked upon Cawnpore as an earthly paradise. The shops, European and Asiatic, were supplied with every European manufacture which was necessary for comfort, and even for luxury, though the allowances of subalterns would not admit of many purchases. Hindoo and Mohammedan tradesmen had warehouses filled with French as well as English goods; and the jewellers of Cawnpore were scarcely inferior to those of Delhi. Mantua makers and tailors were well supplied with prints of fashions, and the ladies of Cawnpore were distinguished far and wide in the Mofussil for their accurate imitation of London and Paris toilettes. Indeed the contrast between lady residents in Cawnpore and lady visitors from surrounding jungles was often most amusing.

But there was one feature of social life in the Mofussil which seems to be inscrutable. Anglo-Indian ladies scarcely met each other excepting at dinner parties, after the heat of the day was over. The work-table would not bring parties of young people together, for exertion was a toil. Punkahs moved to and fro, scattering all light articles that were not kept under weights. Mosquitoes interfered with every employment. There were no old maids, and consequently it might have been presumed there were no scandals. Yet there was no watering-place in the British Isles, and no village or country town, that was more censorious than a Mofussil station. The male residents, young and old, married and single, were the offenders. If not always the actual authors, they were the purveyors, disseminators, and reporters. It was to them that the ladies were indebted for all the news of the place, private and public; they reported the progress of flirtations, and hazarded conjectures upon the probable issue.

THE ILL-TREATMENT OF A RANI.

IN this case a summons was applied for by the Superintendent of Police on July 19th in respect of the offence of causing hurt said to have been committed by the defendant on the night of July 17th on Sagana, his wife, a minor. On this application a summons was granted by the Court. The first witness Lala. Tulsi Ram gives evidence to effect that on the night of the 17th instant he was called to defendant's house by his subordinates, and there he saw the Rani in the presence of defendant in an apparently helpless condition. The Rani, while defendant was present, appeared to be in great fear and made no complaint; however when his back was turned, she made signs, which the witness understood to mean that she had been ill-treated. Lieut. Tighe subsequently had the Rani examined by doctors, arrested her on a charge of attempting to commit suicide, and removed her to the Residency hospital. The defendant obstructed the witness in the course of the different visits he made in defendant's house. Witness No. 2 is a police Jamadar who was on duty in the neighbourhood of defendant's bungalow on the night in question. This witness received information from his subordinates, which led him to suspect that something was wrong and interviewed a doctor, whom he found coming out of defendant's house. This person (witness No. 20) stated to him, and subsequently to the Kotwal, before whom he was taken that the Rani was suffering from pain in her stomach. This witness further accompanied the Superintendent of Police on his visit to the bungalow, and corroborates that officer with regard to the obstruction made by defendant. Witness No. 3 is Imambandi Sheikh Nur, Kotwal of the Kotwal. This evidence is to the effect that in consequence of information received, he deputed certain constables to watch defendant's house. He questioned the doctor alluded to by last witness, and was informed by him that the Rani was suffering from pain in the stomach only. He accompanied the Superintendent of Police on his several visits to defendant's bungalow, and corroborates that officer as to the demeanour of the Rani while defendant was present. When defendant was out of the room, the Rani complained of ill-treatment by defendant. Witness No. 5 states that on the night in question he was aroused while sleeping at defendant's stables. He found a number of persons round the bungalow, and saw the Rani on the roof. The persons below called to her not to throw herself down. However, she did throw herself down. While the Rani was on the roof, defendant was calling out loudly to get a door opened. Witness No. 6 is Dr. Kelly, who deposes to examining the Rani. He was prevented from making a full examination by defendant. He found two bruises on the right wrist and other marks of injury. She was suffering from peritonitis and injuries, such as might have been caused by a fall. Witness No. 7, Surgeon Lawrie, said in effect the serious nature of the injuries received by the Rani. He saw no marks of violence on her body. This and [illegible] witness examined the Rani on July 19th. Witness No. 8 is Dr. (Miss) White, who examined the Rani on July 20th, and found her dangerously ill with peritonitis and concussion of the spine; she also found a slight recent contusion on the left shoulder. She note that this contusion was not observed by witnesses 6 and 7. Witness No. 9 is the Rani herself who was examined at the Local Fund bungalow, where she is now residing, as she was unable to attend the Court. She states that on the night in question she was with her husband, the defendant, who threatened her as she kept leaving the room, and struck her twice with a belt. She then went up on the roof and chained the door behind her, as she was afraid of being beaten and wanted to kill herself. She remained on the roof until a budder was brought, and the door which she had chained was opened, and her husband appeared. She then jumped off the roof, giving as her reason "I was always being ill-treated and suffering injuries that were unseen. I had better die in public."

The Rani further stated in reply to the Court that she had been habitually ill-treated by defendant since her marriage to him 2 years ago. To this question no objection was taken at the time by defendant's counsel. Witness No. 11 states that on the night of the 17th she heard the Rani crying, she also heard defendant crying out that the Rani had chained the door, and that some one should come and open it. Then defendant's Munshi or *divan* came and brought 2 bamboos, by which a sepoy was enable to reach the roof and open the door for defendant. The Rani said: "I cannot bear this ill-treatment from defendant. I will throw myself down," and did so. This witness further states that defendant was in the habit of habitually beating the Rani with switches, and on the night in question, after accompanying defendant up to the *zenana*, she heard the sound of blows on the way down. These latter answers were given in cross-examination. This witness has been much abused by the defence, but there is nothing to show that she has not spoken the truth. Witnesses 15 to 20 are called by defendant. With the exception of witness 19 they are defendant's servants, and with the same exception they are apparently called to rebut the allegations of previous ill-treatment. Witnesses 15, 16, and 17, are called to prove that the weights spoken of by witness No. 11 were always kept locked up, and that defendant did not have access to them. No. 18 is defendant's *divan* or Munshi. He gives evidence to the effect that the child wives of defendant were impatient of control. He had heard nothing of the ill-treatment of the Rani by defendant, he is aware that defendant's child wives had previously ran away. I note that being a Mahomedan this witness would not have had access to defendants' *zenana*. Witness No. 19 is Mr. Iyengar, defendant's solicitor; he is called to show that he is well acquainted with defendant's premises, and that from the positions stated by various witnesses, they could not have seen what they say they saw on the roof as the bungalow is very high, and persons on the roof cannot be seen from immediately below. I do not see much force in this evidence, as the defence ultimately put forward it is admitted that the Rani did fall from the roof. I note further that the witnesses alluded to have not specified exact positions; further, the occurrence took place late at night when there was much excitement and confusion. I am not of opinion that it has been shown that what the witnesses alluded to have stated that they saw could not have been seen by them. The defence is a peculiarly sad one, and reflects bitterly on the system of child marriage in India but one point on which the defence lays stress is that the serious nature of the injuries received by the Rani. He saw no marks of violence on her body. This and the bruise on the shoulder observed by Miss White on July 20th. I do not attach much importance to this, as the bruise was a slight one; it had disappeared when witness No. 13 examined the Rani on July 26, while it would appear that Doctor Kelly and Lawrie directed their main attention to the more serious injuries from which the Rani was suffering, and it is not surprising that a slight bruise, if it then existed, should have escaped their notice. There is no evidence to show that the bruise was made by the Rani and witness No. 11 on purpose; the defence have made imputations to this effect, but I have heard nothing to support them.

Under these circumstances I consider that the prosecution have proved their case, and convict defendant of assaulting complainant on the night of July 17th, the assault consisting of threat and blows spoken of by complainant, and heard by witness No 11. Defendant is convicted (see section 246 of the Criminal Procedure Code) under section 352 of the Indian Penal Code.

SENTENCE.

The case is peculiarly a sad one, and the fact that complainant jumped from a roof 40 feet high to escape from defendant's ill-treatment shows that he must have habitually ill-used her most cruelly. Defendant is sentenced to the maximum punishment under section 352 I. P. C., *i. e.*, to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to undergo simple imprisonment for a term of one, and further to undergo simple imprisonment for a term of three months.

MR. PLOWDEN, the Resident of Kashmir, was to visit Srinagar on the 1st instant, and, after two days' stay, proceed by double marches on the Jummu route to Jummu. He will probably go on to Sialkot, and give over charge to Colonel Nisbet: thence he will proceed to assume his appointment in the Berars.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents, Trenchers and Co., Bombay.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been made:—

2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas: Captain R. Fulton and Lieutenant R. D. Angelo to be permanent Wing Commander and Wing Officer, respectively.

6th Punjab Infantry: Lieutenant W. S. Browne, to be permanent Wing Officer.

Lieutenant S. C. F. Jackson, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir George White.

Captain W. W. Taylor, 20th Punjab Infantry, rejoins the 45th Sikhs.

Lieutenant N. E. Robin, 7th Bengal Infantry, is transferred temporarily to the 13th Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. L'E. St. George, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, remains in England on extended leave until April next.

Major C. F. Gleig, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, will be placed on retired pay on the 9th September next, and then proceed home.

Major R. Heber Percy, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, has been granted privilege leave from 16th August to the 14th October.

Major C. H. St. Paul, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, has been appointed to officiate as Commandant, Fort Chunar, *vice* Major C. R. Orde, relieved with effect from 15th July, 1888.

Captains H. F. M. Wilson, Rifle Brigade, and C. M. Stevens, Yorkshire Light Infantry, are detailed to attend the garrison class at Dalhousie; and Lieutenants E. E. Younghusband, 1st Dragoon Guards, and Carleton, 12th Bengal Cavalry, the classes at Kasauli and Ranikhet, respectively.

Surgeon J. M. Irwin, M. S., has been detailed for medical and sanitary duties with N-2, B. A., and Surgeon Carr for similar duties with the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment.

Surgeon F. P. Maynard, I. M. S., having reported his arrival from England on first appointment to the Indian Medical Service, Bengal, has been attached to the Allahabad Station Hospital for duty until further orders.

Surgeon L. A. F. Bate, attached to the Allahabad Station Hospital, has been directed to proceed to Dinapore for temporary duty at the Station Hospital there.

COURT-MARTIAL is to be held on Colonel H. T. Bulkley, 17th Bombay Infantry. Captain F. G. Alexander, Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch, will defend Colonel Bulkley.

THREE district courts-martial were held in Bombay a short time ago, for the trial of military prisoners charged with conduct adverse to military discipline At the first of these, Private Thomas William Hodgson, of the Gloucestershire Regiment, was brought up for trial on a charge of striking his superior officer while in the execution of his duties; in that, on the 9th ultimo, he struck Lance Corporal Goulding on the chest, who was at the time in command of an escort taking the prisoner to the guard-room. Hodgson was found guilty, and awarded six months' hard labour.—At the second court-martial, gunner Harold Charles Davies, Western Division, R.A., stood charged, firstly, with having failed to appear at the place of parade appointed by his Commanding Officer, on the 18th ultimo for gun drill; and, secondly, with losing by neglect, on the same day, his regimental clothing and necessaries, which it was his duty to have. The court found him guilty on both the counts, and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year, and to be discharged the service with ignominy. Colonel Beville, officiating Brigadier-General, confirmed the finding of the court, but remitted nine months from the prisoner's term of imprisonment and the discharge with ignominy.—Private J Pritchard, of the Gloster Regiment, was the third prisoner who was charged before one of these tribunals with, and convicted of, conduct prejudicial to the orders of military discipline. On the 18th July last, Pritchard said to Sergeant Husband, with reference to the officer in command of his company, "I told Mr. Lovett this morning that I had no nails, and he would not listen to me, but told me to keep silence, and gave me 5 for days. They call themselves gentlemen. They are no gentlemen at all. They are . . . and not fit to be pig drivers" or words to that effect. The prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for eighty-four days, which sentence has since been confirmed by the General commanding.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 4.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner *vs.* Rahimbhoy Hubbibbhoy—Mansuklal and D—Part heard.

Jefferson, B and D, for petitioner. In the matter of Act 28 of 1866, and in the matter of the late Thacker Gopal Raisi, deceased, Thacker Chaturbhooy Morarjee and others, petitioners. Mirza H K, and Little, S., F. and N.

458-87—Mansukh and D—Dharsee Ladha *vs.* Malloo Rajana—Jefferson, B and D.

456-87—Mirza H K—Travado Gowrishunker Tribhowan *vs.* Loowar Gullan Purshotum—Hore, C and B.

461-87—H. Bicknell, for pauper.—Goolam Saujia *vs.* Sonwar Somwar and others.—Chalk, W and S.

484-87—Wadia and G.—Peshotum Hormusji Dustoor *vs.* Meherabi.—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

59-88—Mirza, H K—Hemchund Premchand *vs.* F L Charles—Crawford and B—Part heard.

62-88—Mansuklal and D—Bapubhai Kukal *vs.* Chagan Valji and others—In person.

58-88—In person—H Bicknell—Babaji Amroota Roopner and others *vs* Bhimrao Bapooji Kulkurni—Balkrishna and D.

70-88—Little, S F and N—Trikumji Wellji *vs* Vajbai—Mansukla and D.

71-88—Little, S F and N—Mithabai *vs* Moolbai and, another—Macfarlane, E and H, and in person.

DIVINE SERVICES.

TENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 5.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon.—Te Deum 18, 19 and 18. Hymns 180 and 314.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Gloria and Magnificat 98. Nunc Dimittis 14. Hymns 217, 179 and 24.

The offertories will be for the expenses of the Church.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Holy Communion.—Hymns 201, 488 and 222.

4-30 p.m.—Children's Service.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 296, 470 and 18.

Wednesday, Aug. 8.

6 p.m.—Shortened Service and Address.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION (ESPLANADE), FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 2, 211 and 255.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 247, 296 and 23.

The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

7 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

7-30 a.m.—Choral and Sermon.

5-10 p.m.—Children's Service, Choral and Sermon.

6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.

Daily.—6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.

Alms for General Expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon.—Hymns 243, 243 and 260.—Holy Communion.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 222, 281 and 228.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 194, 224 and 107.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba, Causeway.

11 a.m.—Mr. W. Lane.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Mr. D. Christie.

Byculla, next to Victoria Gardens.

11 a.m.—Mr. D. Christie.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Special Evangelistic Service.—Mission Hymns. Addresses by Messrs Lane, Pryce, and Rennard.

7-30 p.m.—Service for Natives.

Cordial invitation to all.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board s.s. "Warneth Hall," in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday next, at 11 a.m.

THE REVOLUTIONARY ELEMENT IN RUSSIA.

A CORRESPONDENT of a leading English provincial paper contributes an interesting article on this subject. He writes:—

The tragedy of Russian history, says Stepniak, is the belief of the *moujiks*, the toilers of the soil, that the Czar is a loving patriarch, whose good intentions are frustrated by the aristocracy, who are, therefore, responsible for all the evils with which they are afflicted. The Russian peasantry have no political imagination, and refusing to believe anything ill of the head of the Government that lashes them, delay the day of their real emancipation. The fact that the Government of the Czar is a standing menace to the peace of Europe and an insult to human intelligence is sufficiently appreciated in England; but an investigation of the condition of the people the Czar oppresses shows that, while the severest opposition is deserved by the Russian Government at the hands of the remainder of Europe, the millions under its sway are entitled to the keenest sympathy. Stepniak's work just published, in two volumes, "The Russian Peasantry" (Sonnenschien and Co.), clearly proves this. The importance of the agrarian question in Russia may be gathered from the statement that European Russia (exclusive of Finland and Poland) has a population of about 73 millions, and the agricultural class constitute 82 per cent. of the entire population. Ireland alone, with 73 per cent. of her population engaged in husbandry, approaches at some distance this figure. Russia is therefore undoubtedly a peasant State.

The Russian peasant holds that land, being an article of universal need, made by nobody, ought not to become property in the usual sense of the word, but should remain in the undisturbed possession of those by whom for the time being it is tilled. When serfdom was introduced and 23 millions of human beings became with the land on which they lived the property of the nobility, they had less difficulty in realising their position as slaves than the fact that their masters exercised the right of ownership over land they (the owners) did not till. When the longed for day of emancipation came, the one idea in the popular mind was that they were restored to freedom they would not be despoiled of that which they had possessed as slaves—their land. "To have enfranchised the peasants without any land at all, as was proposed by the Government, would have been the signal for a tremendous popular rising," says Stepniak. The freed peasants were therefore endowed with small parcels of land, the idea of the Government being to keep up the system of great landlords while creating around them a class of resident owners. The smallness of the allotments, however, has led to disaster, ruin, starvation, and depredation. Any benefit that followed emancipation was only moral; the material condition of the peasantry is worse than ever it was. One element in the ruin of the peasantry is the Russian railway system. The Government having undertaken to assist the capitalists with money for the purpose of constructing and working railways, the State (*i. e*, the peasants, who contribute 83 per cent. of the whole Budget) contributes for this purpose an average of 46 millions of roubles a year. By means of the money thus derived from the peasants, the capitalists and the Government still further oppress the peasants. The railways are largely used for the exportation of corn

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PHIPSON AND Co. have now received a supply of the 1881 VINTAGE of POMMERY and GRENO'S CHAMPAGNE, which has proved to be equal to that of 1874.

JUST ARRIVED, a splendid assortment of Ladies' and Gent's Tennis Shoes, Ladies' and Gent's Brown Russia Leather Boots and Shoes made to order.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.

WHERE CAN YOU BUY your useful and Fancy Articles at a very reasonable price. All who have visited SHROFF BROTHERS, can safely say it is THE Shop.

AUCTION SALE of the late Dr. Saxty Good's valuable furniture, Dental Instruments, &c., by order of the Administrator-General at Crawford's Room, to-day, at 2 p.m.

WANTED, a smart and energetic CLERK with general knowledge for a large shop in Bombay. Must know Book-keeping and be a good Salesman. Has the opportunity in a short time to become Manager of the business. Apply by letter with copies of testimonials, and state salary expected, to "235," care of this paper.

CREAM MILK (unsweetened) preserved on strictly Hygienic principles, nourishing and strengthening.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BATH CHOPS (Pigs Cheeks) in Canvas, 3 to 4 lb. each. Hams and Bacon in Canvas and on cut, all sizes.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

ROSES, Finest Cut Flowers, every Sunday morning.—ANGLO-INDIAN FARM, Co., Ld. outside Crawford Market, opposite Carriage Stand.

CREAM MILK (unsweetened) perfectly pure and rich in Cream, invaluable for Infants and Invalids.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 27 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

KEPLERS MALT with Codliver Oil, Re. 1-6 per bottle; a Malt with Cascara Sagrada, Rs. 1-10; Lactopeptine, Rs. 2-2.—WHIGHTand Co., Mint Road, Fort.

A 10-PIN BOWLING ALLEY, the only one of its kind in Bombay, ALEXANDRA HOTEL. This Game proves a healthy Recreation so necessary in India, especially to those whose daily occupations are of a sedentary nature, and also to those who desire to excel as Athletes and Gymnasts. Price, Four Annas each player.—Tram Cars pass the door every 5 minutes.

TO LET, an airy FLOOR facing the Clock Tower Gardens, suitable for office or dwelling. Rent, Rs. 150 per month.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper-storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE warranted free from Alcohol, in Quart and Pint Bottles. —PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. TAYLORS, 25, Medow Street, Bombay.

DEPOT of GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS and Fine Art Works, 13, Meadow Street.—D. B. DINSHAW.

PHOTOS ENLARGED from Cart-de-visit to Life Size on canvas in oil paint, at moderate charges.—D. B. DINSHAW, 13, Meadow Street.

DEWJEE CANJI & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofa [illegible] kept ready, Chairs to select designs made and

EAST[illegible] PERMANENT BROMIDE [illegible] to 48 ins., from [illegible] Bombay.

[illegible] FOR CASH [illegible] SEWING MACHINES.

AMMUNITION for AIR-GUNS [illegible] Bullets, 1 dozen for 12 [illegible] Cotton Bazar Street, Fort.

If you wish to have a really good Timekeeper [illegible] to JOHNY [illegible] Meadow Street.

MAGIC LANTERNS [illegible] BOMBAY, and [illegible] SHROFF, for sale, with photo- [illegible] Layer Boxes complete, bound in Rs. 5 5.

CHROMOTYPES (Garstang's patent). Prints [illegible] inches by [illegible] inches. Very useful for [illegible] Rs. 15. To be had at the

SUTTON'S SEEDS, in fancy tin boxes, just [illegible] Vegetable, each at Rs. 4, 8 and 16; Flower, [illegible] and 8.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade [illegible], Bombay.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARES, a choice and varied Collection from one of the best manufacturers. Presentation Cups, Tea Urns, Butter Coolers, Cruet Stands, Flower Baskets, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co.

FOR BONAFIDE SALE—Several very valuable Australian Horses, Chargers, Trappers, handsome, sound, young, and good actioned movers.—Apply to JOHN WHEAL, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Poona.

CUTLER, PALMER'S INVALID'S PORT. —A good, sound PORT, free from acidity and adulteration; approved and recommended by the Faculty. One of Cutler, Palmer's specialities. R. 28-8, of all dealers. But examine cork, label, and capsule.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOUTELLEAU and Co.'s (CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.) celebrated BRANDY. Prices from the Sole Agents and Importers, —H. BALLANTINE and Co., Hornby Row, or Retail Agents.—Messrs. D. C. COOMRIGUR and Co., Market.

ENGLISH HOME in a private gentleman's family for 2 or 3 children. Healthily situated in Kent, near London. Good educational advantages. Highest references. Terms £60 per annum for one, £100 for two.—Address C., care of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

LESSONS in DECORATIVE ART.—By a Diplomaed Lady. Materials supplied for 20 Art Designs to order. Photospainted, Crystoleum, Canvasine, Kastaline, Crayonium, smallest to life-size. Superior Plush frames. Photographs, a superior assortment of Paintings to select from. Lessons by letter, to Mofussil residents. Terms at Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla, or to MRS. W. H. MCCANN "Bellure House," Mazagon.

Hunyadi János.

"THE BEST AND CHEAPEST APERIENT WATER."

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

"I prescribe none but this."
Baron von SCANZONI.

"I prefer it to any other laxative."
Professor SAYRE, New York.

"As a laxative, I prefer it to any and every other Mineral Water."
Dr. MARION SIMS, New York.

"Produces no distress and uneasiness."
Sir W. AITKEN, M.D., F.R.S.

"The potent Hunyadi János."
Dr. MILNER FOTHERGILL.

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.

Sole Exporters, the APOLLINARIS CO., Lim., 19 Regent Street, London, England,
WHOSE NAME UPON EVERY LABEL SECURES GENUINENESS.
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CRITICALLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, prints, &c.
4 cases blacking.
A few lots of household furniture, such as chairs, dining, circular, oval, dressing and washing tables, camp cots, almirahs, &c., &c., &c., the property of a gentleman proceeds up-country

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome English-built, single-seated, office brougham, in very good order.
1 English-built state coach, with open quarters, by Silk and Sons.
1 pair of fast-trotting bay Arab horses, both go in single and double harness, 14-2.
1 handsome, strong English-built landau.
1 handsome, strong-built, comfortable, single-seated brougham, in very good order.
1 strong-built buggy, by Kesterton.
1 dog-cart with bay pony and harness.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 4, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAINS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account of the concerned, by order of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents, W. I. P. R. and S. M. Railway—
198 bags of grains, arrived from Mormugao.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, August 4, 1888.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

THE best time for laying in a Stock of Ivory Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls is during the Rains.
We have splendid Stock of well-seasoned Balls to select from and can supply at once.
Balls adjusted and recoloured by a Practical European Ivory Turner.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
Practical Billiard Table Makers and Ivory Turners.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
rice, Re. . Postage half anns,
opies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(n pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Street.)

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand,
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.
Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.
THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.
Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.
MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—
I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
„ „ „ Overland Summary
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
„ „ „ Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, Bazar Street, Poona

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3.

SILVER, both according to Reuter and by private telegrams, was ⅛d. lower in London yesterday at 42d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were unaltered at £67½ for Fours, and £70⅛ for 4½ per cents. Consols were down ⅛ per cent. at 99½. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 106. French Rentes in Paris were 105½ *ex coupon*; and Exchange on London was a little easier at Francs 25·31½. £60,000 in Silver and £30,000 in Gold are reported to have been shipped to Bombay this week.

According to the Weekly Returns of the Bank of England issued yesterday, the Bank's Reserve had undergone no change during the week, and still stood at 40 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate of Discount remained at 2½ per cent., and outside there was no change beyond what we noticed last evening.

The General Produce Markets were without further movement.

COTTON in Liverpool closed firm again, with more business doing, the sales having reached 12,000 bales, including 800 Surats. There was no alteration in spot prices; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher for August-September, October-November, and, December-January deliveries, and 1-64d. up in other positions. Manchester was quiet.

In New York the spot price remained at 10 15-16 cents; but Futures for November advanced 7 points, say to 9·51 cents.

Business in the staple here has been very quiet to-day, but quotations for ready Cotton are steadily maintained all round. The only transactions which have transpired have been in stapled Oomras, a few hundred bales of Barsee having been taken at Rs. 214-18; and a little Khangaum at Rs. 205-6 per candy. As to contracts for the new crop dealers have been firm, but the only business we have heard of has been in "Good" Bengals for January delivery which has been booked between natives at 167, other quotations being given as before. We hear of a contract having been taken by a European firm to-day for a few hundred bales of "Fully Good" Barsee, for next April delivery, at Rs. 210 per candy.

WHEAT has not been in much demand to-day for export, the enhanced rates demanded by sellers and firmer Freights militating against business, and only a few transactions have been reported. The tone of the market has been steady, however, and we call quotations unchanged, all round.

SEEDS.—Only a small business has been passing in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*; but this market also has been steady, and previous prices have been named for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	208	bales.
Wheat	38,806	cwts.
Linseed	4,601	„
Rapeseed	3,326	„
Poppyseed	2,541	„
Groundnuts	976	„

FREIGHTS keep steady, owners maintaining their firm position, and no fresh business of importance has transpired. The following rates are now quoted:—

			per ton.
Livrpl. Cotton / London „	18s. 9d. to 20s.	Wheat, &c. 17s. 6d	„
Hull „	18s. 9d.	17s. 6d.	„
Dunkirk „	18s. 9d.	17s. 6d.	„
Havre „	18s. 9d. to 20s.	17s. 6d.	„
Antwerp „	18s. 9d.	17s. 6d.	„
Marseilles „	18s. 9d. to 20s.	17s. 6d.	„
Genoa „	27s. 6d. at Ex 2s.	22s. 6d. at Ex. 2s.	„
Trieste & Venice „	35s. do.	30s. do.	„

EXCHANGE.—In sympathy with the decline in the price of silver chronicled above, this market opened with a slightly easier tendency, Bank Telegraphic and Demand being quoted at 1s. 4 1-16d. and 1s. 4 3-32d. respectively, and 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 7-32d. to 1s. 4¼d. for ready and 1s. 4¼d. to the end of the year. Ready business has been done at our quoted rates to a moderate extent, and a sale of private Demand was made at 1s. 4¼d., but business generally has been dull. The tone was quiet but steady at closing at:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s 4 3-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d. „
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4¼d. „
Credits do	1s. 4¼d. „
Francs do.	1-7½ „

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at 100⅜ for Fours for money, 100 9-16d. for the end of the month, and 100½ for the September account, all day, and at closing there were buyers for cash at the above rate, and sellers at 100 11-16d. 105 is still the nominal quotation for the other denomination.

SHARES.—There has been a rather good enquiry for Mill Scrip to-day, and we have again to note an advance in the value of a number of shares on this line. Compared with our last quotations, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing are Rs. 42½ higher. Imperial and Ripon have advanced Rs. 15 each; Alliance, Framji Petit, Jevraj Balloo, and Morarji Gokuldas, Rs. 10 each; Queen, Rs. 8; City of Bombay, Rs. 5; and Oriental, Rs. 2½. Hindustan are Rs. 5 lower. Bombay-Burma Trading are up Rs. 25 for the first issue, and Rs. 5 for the second. Royal Flour Mill shares are Rs. 5 higher; as are also Treacher and Co. Cooper, Madon have declined Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 5 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	865xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	800	all	10 do.	940xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	815
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Banking Corporation	61,000	100	all	17½ do.	449
National Bank of India	37,820	$125 / 250		5 pct.	135

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,170
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,360
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent Stock	..	£100	...	..	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	..	£100	...	..	£163

PRESS COMPANIES.

ar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,175xd	
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.		410
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	10	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100		840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20		240
Bellary	200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		215
Broul's Cawnpore P. Co.	0	20	20	Rs. 16		103
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15		172½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 0·0		580
Dholleras P. & G. Co.	0	300	300		12	110
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130		1,300
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	25	...	..		285
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60		1,450
French Press Co.	200	500	500	Rs. 80		500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 95		407
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45		350
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10		220
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.		60
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0		41¼
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60		535
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10		75
Prince of W. Press	0	500	100	Rs. 3		300
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 70		440
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 50		440
Sind & Punmah Cotton Press Co.	10	1,000	1,00	Rs. 120		1,225
Tannoon Press Co.	0	500	500		25	550
Vulkan Press Co.	600	1,000	1,000	P		640

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000	200	200	10	175
Badhan Pilo & Co.	1,000	200	150	10 p.ct.	150
Bapty Co., Ld.	5,000	100	100	Rs. 16	175
Bombay Land & Building Co. Ld.	42	...	187	Nil.	49
Bombay Spg. Mill Co.	...	500	500	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Spg. Mills	750	500	500	10 p.c.	510
Bombay Spg. Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	2,950
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 331	735
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	5 p.c.	1 8
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	510
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	60	100	Rs. 10	55
Joyce & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	8
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25	8½	8
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	..	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	20	17	Rs. 20	380
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	200	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	101x
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	150
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40
Port Canning Co.	6,000	60	1,000	R. 9	362½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	55
Pallitos & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	109
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10	9 p.c.	85
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	...	..	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	4	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co. Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 97	1,250
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	201
Western India Flour Mills	600	125	125	nil	28
M. Motiv & Co	1,000	100	1	p	160
Barara Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,250	...	All	–	90

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Fours per cent	100⅜
Four-and-a-half per cent	105
Municipal 3 per cent. Debenture Loans	109
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Notes 1st e...	...
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1878	...
Paris Municipal Loan	291
Port Trust Bonds	99½

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

M. DO CANTO—August 2, at Malabar Hill, the wife of F. M. do Canto, of a son, still-born.

DEATH.

GRACIE—August 3, at Ecutpoora, the wife of David Gracie, P. W. Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, aged 33 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GORDON—On the 30th July, at Rundal's Road, Vepery, the wife of Donald J. Gordon, of a son, who survived only 26 hours.
CHRISTIE—At Ferozepore, on the 28th July, the wife of Lieutenant J. H. Christie, 35th Sikhs, of a son.
LEAN—At Dagshai, Punjab, on the 22nd July, the wife of Captain K. E. Lean, Royal Scots Fusiliers, of a son.
ANDREWS—At the College, Agra, on the 26th July 1888, the wife of C. A. Andrews, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CONKLIN—At Ranipet, on the 31st July, Jean, daughter of Rev. J. W. Conklin, American Arcot Mission, aged five-and-a-half months.
WRAY—At Murree, on the 22nd July, suddenly of heart-disease, Colonel Thomas Charge Wray, Commanding 2nd Battalion "The Royal Irish." Aged fifty-four.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1888.

IN his speech at the meeting of the Bank of Bombay on Thursday the Hon. Forbes Adam succeeded in putting into a small compass much that was interesting, and not a little that really needed to be said. The occasion was quite appropriate for the very reasonable protest that Mr. Adam put in against the refusal of the Government of India to amalgamate the Mints and save four lakhs a year. The Finance Committee found that there had been for years past a strangely uneconomical distribution of work in the two establishments, and that on an average they were not working for more than one day in three. It so happened that the opinion of Bombay and of Calcutta was at one in regard to the necessity and practicability of economy in the working of the Mint. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce had laid before the Finance Committee some detailed and very practical suggestions with that object, against which it is doubtful if any more serious objection could be raised than that they would reduce the number of appointments in the Bombay Mint, and would perhaps increase somewhat the labours of a by no means overworked staff of superior officials. The Calcutta Chamber went as least as far when it pronounced in favour of the abolition of the Calcutta Mint and the concentration of the work in the more important establishment at Bombay. Such complete agreement as this on a subject concerning which local preferences might have been expected to stand in the way of co-operation between the cities is unusual, and the indifference of the Supreme Government to the disinterested representations which have been made to them in regard to it would be a fit subject for much stronger expostulation than Mr. Forbes Adam offered on Thursday. Let us at least hope that since the Government, for reasons which, as Mr. Forbes Adam says, are "inadequate, unsatisfactory, and inconclusive," have declined to adopt the economical course of amalgamation, they will give due weight to the suggestions for retrenchment which were put forward in Bombay in 1886. Mr. Forbes Adam's protest against the action of the Government these weeks since in immediately withdrawing the proceeds of the new loan and in reducing their balances was so far necessary and opportune that it would have been remiss on the part of the chairman of the leading financial establishment on this side of India to allow the incident to pass unnoticed. An attempt has been made to excuse the Government by urging that it would have been unreasonable to allow its reserves to remain in the Bank earning nothing while the Government themselves had to pay four per cent. for money borrowed. But if the penalty for responding to the invitation of Government to subscribe to a loan is to be a depletion of the local money market and a disarrangement of business the public will come to look upon the issue of a loan as a nuisance, and in the long run the Government will derive no advantage from sharp practices of this sort. There are influences enough which operate to the disturbance of the money market and of trade without the Government putting themselves on the side of unsettlement. The intervention was wanton and mischievous, and had it been made at a time when money was scarcer than it happened to be on this occasion the consequences would have been serious. Mr. Forbes Adam's protest against it will be heartily supported by the commercial community. His remarks on silver prospects were conceived almost exclusively in view of the financial bearings of a persistently falling exchange, and there was as little that was encouraging in them as in Sir Auckland Colvin's gloomy Budget statement in which the silver lining seemed to be the darkest side of the financial cloud. There is no need to point out that the effect of falling exchange on the finances of India is only one element of the problem. It is one of the two elements about which there is absolute unity of opinion—the other being the effect of the rupee at one and fourpence upon the fortunes of Europeans in India. We must all hope that Mr. Forbes Adam's fear that "it may yet be found that all tried methods of taxation will be insufficient to maintain an equilibrium" will not be realized. But this discouraging contingency is one which the Government have long since had in view, and it is a sign of the times when an accepted representative of the commercial interests of the community who has never been ranked amongst the prophets of ill thus frankly contemplates so uninviting a possibility.

LITTLE leaks sink great ships, says the proverb, and leaks, big or little, make people uneasy about costly reservoirs on which Bombay depends for its daily supply of water. Given a leak either in a ship or in a reservoir, and the first impulse of panic is to ask who is to be hung? The first duty of wiser folk is to find out the extent and nature of the mischief, with a view to applying a remedy, and to this end it is as well to inquire into the origin of the mischief and see what light is thrown on it by circumstances antecedent and collateral. If there be a culprit he will probably be discovered in the course of an investigation conducted with a view to find out the facts as they really are. To begin the inquiry by asking the question who is responsible, is to run the not inconsiderable risk of turning aside from the main object to the persuit of information which, however useful for other purposes, cannot help us to a safe or satisfactory conclusion as to the best way to avoid disappointment and loss when constructing large public works in this city. That after all is the main point, and that which is of the most pressing importance. The Malabar Hill Reservoir leaks considerably, mostly through the floor, and the Bhundarwada Reservoir leaks through the walls, and the estimated cost of making them both water-tight is very heavy. We yesterday published a long and careful report on the subject by Mr. S. Tomlinson. It is unfortunate that this able report was called for by way of answer to an elaborate indictment of the Municipal Commissioner and the engineering staff of the Municipality, who were throughout assumed to be responsible for the defects which had been disclosed in the reservoirs. In a minute drawn up by an individual member of the Town Council a charge was plainly preferred that the staff of the Municipality was solely answerable for what was amiss. The contractors were exonerated, it being asserted at the very outset that it was idle to attempt to prove that they were responsible, seeing that the very object of having an executive over contractors is to prevent them from doing bad work. The question of the responsibility of the Corporation is eliminated, the writer of the minute papers before him imagining that the Corporation had never declined to sanction anything that they were asked to sanction, and it was assumed that the Town Council was in the same case. It was affirmed dogmatically that the Municipal Commissioner, and he alone, was responsible for what was termed a grave failure, and it was further asserted that, "so far as the papers before me go," the engineering department did not exercise proper supervision. It was also asserted that "the very object of having an executive over the contractors is to prevent the contractors from doing bad work, nor is it sufficient to show that the officers in charge issued orders. Their business was not merely to issue orders against bad work, but to insist on those orders being obeyed, and, if necessary, to terminate the contract." The subject having been approached in this *a priori* fashion, the report of Mr. Tomlinson, who was instructed to deal with a preconceived view, necessarily gives perhaps undue prominence to secondary issues. But this is not his fault, and in no degree detracts from the impartiality and technical value of the facts and opinions which he has submitted to the Corporation in a very able report.

In regard to the Malabar Hill Reservoir we confine ourselves for the present to stating the salient facts which have to be considered. The settling basin on the north and west of the reservoir is the chief seat of the leakage. From this portion one hundred and thirty-two thousand gallons of water escape during the twenty four-hours. The cost of making this basin water-tight is estimated at sixty thousand rupees. From the rest of the reservoir one hundred and twenty thousand gallons escape. The cost of making water-tight this larger area is estimated at eighty thousand rupees. A controversy rages as to whether the leakage is from the floor or the walls. If it be from the walls, then the outflow from the settling basin will give ten gallons per square foot of wall area, while from the rest of the reservoir the outflow would be at the rate of five gallons to the square foot. The leakage through the floor would be only one gallon and a fraction per square foot. In the settling basin 269 iron columns have been set up to carry the roof, and for each of them a stone base has been let into the floor. The 136 brick pillars erected in the other part of the reservoir have not been let into the floor, and the leakage is not so considerable. The presumption is that the mischief is in the floor of this basin, and that the leakage from the walls is comparatively trifling. Leaving this reservoir for a moment we shall find that the Cakage in the Bhundarwada Reservoir is from the walls, and not from the floor. When the water is kept eight or nine feet below the full level the leakage is reduced to manageable proportions —in other words the neighbourhood is not swamped. The leakage of this reservoir arises from defect not in the design, but in the construction. The cement which covers the floor is good. The floor is not the seat of the mischief, which is found mainly in the upper portion of the walls. The mortar appears to have been made of fairly good material; but hydraulic mortar made of the best materials cannot be relied upon if it be not carefully mixed; if the stones laid in it be shaken or disturbed by new work before it sets; or if it be allowed to set prematurely through omission to keep it properly damp for the required time. Whose fault was it that the masonry of the part of the walls of the Bhundarwada Reservoir was defective? If it be idle to say that the contractors are in fault and that competent supervision can alone be depended upon, whose fault was it that such supervision was not provided? The answer based on reference to indisputable records is that it was the fault of the Works Committee and of the Town Council and of the Corporation. In the year 1878 those bodies positively refused to listen to the request made to provide a degree of supervision declared at the time to be absolutely essential to prevent that which has since happened. Mr. John Hay Grant, Mr. Rienzi Walton, Mr. Braham, all protested in writing that the importance and extent of the works in progress required a larger staff for purposes of supervision, and that if it were not provided the consequences would be that great disappointment and heavy loss would be entailed. There were thirty-five miles of works in hand, yet the manager of the office work of the engineer's department was dismissed to save his salary, and the Executive Engineer was tied to his desk to do routine work at the very time when he was denied the two assistant engineers whose services the Municipal Commissioner and Chief Engineer alike declared to be necessary. Eventually the Corporation agreed to the employment of one assistant at a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem, but this outlay was recouped by

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW CLAUSES OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

"In pursuance of a motion made by Mr. W. H. Smith, the remaining Clauses of the Local Government Bill, which had not passed through the Committee on the 17th ult., were put and adopted without a division at one o'clock in the morning after an aerid debate.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Cup—:

Rada	1
Osric	2
Timothy	3

THE WHITE PASHA.

It is believed that Emin Bey is the "White Pasha."

(Delayed in transmission.)

ZULULAND.

DURBAN, Aug. 2.

It is rum oured here that Dinizulu has yielded.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN Aug. 3.

The Emperor William visits Alsace-Lorraine in September and Vienna in October.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The weather is now splendid.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

The services of Surgeon P. Mullane are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Bengal Government, and the services of Surgeon-Major T. Hume at the disposal of the Military Department.

The Hon'ble Chunder Madhub Ghose is granted privilege leave for one month.

Mr. C. L. Griesbach is appointed Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Geological Survey Department.

Mr. A. F. Brown is deputed to Burma as Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade.

Mr. C. F. Elliott officiates as 1st grade Deputy Conservator, during the absence of Captain Losack, on leave, for two months and fifteen days.

Surgeon D. S. E Bain officiates temporarily as Residency Surgeon, Bangalore.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bullock is appointed Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Sir F. Hogg is granted privilege leave for three months from 21st August.

Mr. A. U. Fanshawe officiates Director-General of Post Offices.

Mr. H. Farrar officiates as Postmaster-General, 1st grade.

Colonel W. H. Macnaghten is granted leave for one year.

SENSATIONAL INCIDENT IN A CALCUTTA COURT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

Yesterday, while Justice Wilson and Justice Rampini were sitting on the Criminal Appellate Bench, an up-country Mahomedan handed a knife wrapped up in canvas to a court official, asking him to give it to Justice Wilson and request the Judge to kill him, failing which he would kill himself, as he had lost two cases in Burdwan Court and on account of injustice done him. Justice Wilson ordered him out of the Court, and the peon carrying out the order discovered a clasp knife hid away in his clothes. The Registrar of the High Court sent the Mahomedan under escort to the Deputy Commissioner of Police. The latter examined and discharged him, but being under the impression that the man was insane ordered him to be kept under medical observation.

ALLAHABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 3.

Sir F. R. Hogg, Postmaster-General in India, has been granted three months' leave, Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, Postmaster-General in Bombay, officiating.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's first tour this autumn will probably take the direction of the hill cantonments south-east of Simla.

The news of the massacre of the Afghan Jirga by the Shinwaris is said to have greatly exasperated the Amir, who has ordered Gholam Hyder to advance the instant reinforcements reach him.

A gratuity of £2 is offered to soldiers serving in garrison batteries in India who may extend their service to twelve years with the colours. Men in mountain and heavy batteries are eligible for this gratuity.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Aug. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, with outward English mails of 27th July, left here for Bombay, at 5 a.m., to-day.

ALBANEY, Aug. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rome, with homeward English mails, left here for Aden, at 8 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Aug. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SUEZ, Aug. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dholléra	4 3-16.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols for account	99⅝
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105½ ex-coupon.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. do.	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106
Bar Silver	42

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £29,600,000; dec., £300,000; public deposits, £3,600,000; dec., £600,000; other deposits, £25,300,000; dec., £1,400,000; other securities, £18,700,000; dec., 400,000; notes and gold, £11,600,000; dec., £700,000. The Bank's Reserve is 40 per cent. of the Liabilities

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(August 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
GOVERNMENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Aug. 2.

10 p.m.	76·5

FRIDAY, Aug. 3.

6 a.m.	77·5
10 a.m.	79·0
2 p.m.	79·9
6 p.m.	79·0

JULY IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 13.

There are many rivers flowing into the great undulating sea of London Society,—the royal river with its diplomatic tributaries, and the great political river rising far away in Scotch highlands and Irish hollows, in Welsh mountains and English valleys. There is the religious river that flows with many a divergence from its course, and the judicial stream with straight high banks to keep it from meandering, like other rivulets, through broader, pleasanter places. There is the theatrical river, deep and wide, that hides many secrets under its fair shining face, and the artistic brooklet, broad and clear, all sparkle and colour; shallow, perhaps, but at least without the others' muddy depths. Then there is the strong young river of socialism which, with its assistant streams of philanthropy and woman's enfranchisement, is every day gaining new force and threatening in its might to level all the bars to progress. Rushing, foaming, tumbling, babbling, gurgling and muttering, the rivers at length meet altogether in the Social sea and, except for an occasional wave or a tiny splash made by opposing currents, their waters, like those of Avoca, are mingled in peace.

***

Yes, there was a perfectly peaceful meeting of many waters at the Academy Soiree on Wednesday. At the first there was something in the solemnity of the thing that foreshadowed the day of general judgment: the crowd below awaiting turns, the slow progress up the flower-lined staircase where two ushers in scarlet robes waited to receive the tickets and call out the names. But, then, according to each guest's claim, came the president's dignified bow, or handshake and smile, or pleasant greeting, and all trial was over, and passing on the newcomers mingled with the elect, or waited to see their friends in turn pass through the staircase ordeal after their many fashions. From nine till twelve the crowd came on, some shy, some bold; some with the jaunty air of being used every day to meeting the world's lions face to face, some with the ease that comes naturally to those who never have set up to be thought grand. In the Sculpture Hall the Artillery band made music, but the murmur of the thousands of voices was much stronger. There was indeed such pleasant babbling of the small brooks and gurgle of young rivers, such rippling of streams and suppressed war of cataracts, that rival sounds, however delightful, were quite unnecessary. It was very gay to look on and listen, and one did not need to be otherwise amused. Such gorgeous dresses, too many vivid colours indeed to look well against the bright picture backgrounds. Mrs. Bernard Beere, in a beautiful dress of blueish grey, walked about with Mr. Corney Grain and Lord Coleridge and his wife, who looked very striking in a lovely grey. Her picture, painted by Sir Frederick Leighton, hangs in one of the rooms, so people had an opportunity of comparing the original with the copy. Miss Dorothy Dene, the President's favorite model, whom he has idealized in many of his works, was also there in a pretty but not becoming dress of white and orange; then there was Mr. Edmond Goss, whose wife (Miss Epps, of Cocoa fame) shared with her sister, Mrs. Alma Tadema, the distinction of being called grateful and comforting; Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, the American Novelist, whose pleasant stories are so much spoken of; Mr. Robert Browning, Sir Charles Warren much decorated, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Mr. Hare, Mr. Herman Vergin, the veteran R. A.; Mr. Herbert, and several bishops, whose lucky star, if prelates have anything so vulgar as luck, made the time of holding the Pan Anglican Conference coincide with that arranged for the academy soiree, art, science, law, literature, religion, politics and variety—all were represented. Even opposing artists met there as on neutral ground Mr. Holman Hunt was present and so were Mr. Wyke Bayliss and Mr. Whistler, with a remarkable pocket-handkerchief, black and white, which suggested to some that he might be called as he calls his pictures, "a black and white note' or perhaps a crotchet. Of peculiar costumes and peculiar people there were plenty. Old ladies much bedizened with lace and jewels about the head, and the poor old shoulders left completely bare, there was an incongruity about it that was touching. If after many years of service the head wants covering, so surely do the neck and arms. One young lady, who was otherwise conventionally dressed, had her hair adorned with a single long quill feather, and another instead of a flower in her dress. Perhaps it was plucked from one of those precious gulf-stream ducks about whose slaughter the Bandon Duck Company are protesting that whoever wears a wing or feather of them is no friend to Ireland.

***

The gulf-stream ducks are an ornamental variety that an Irish company are trying to cultivate profitably. The first specimens that were sent over here came to an untimely end, as people understood they were for use, not ornament, and ate them. But they were exceedingly tough and untoothsome, and so beauty as their strong point is re-established. Ireland is claiming the greatest share of our attention at present. While Colonel Saunderson is celebrating the Battle of the Boyne in Ulster, Mr. T. P. O'Connor is preaching the closer union of the English and Irish people. While politicians are opposing one another, their wives and daughters are meeting in happy union to buy and sell Irish produced for the benefit of Irish peasants and Irish technical schools. At the fair next week Mrs. Gladstone and the Countess of Aberdeen will trade in cushions and bags. Lady Arthur Hill, the Baroness Henry de Worms and others will sell music and books by Irish composers and writers. The Marchioness of Salisbury and Miss Balfour will deal in flowers, the Countess Tolstoi in glass and china, Mrs. Pierce Mahony will have for sale a Kerry cow, and Mrs. Arthur Kennard something new at fancy fairs—a number of very choice little Irish pigs. To keep a pig in London, a society pig, who would drive about in its mistress's carriage, has not yet, I think, been tried. The divine Sarah had a tiger, and we all longed for something of the kind to give us distinction. But few of us could go in for anything higher of the feline kind than the Tabby Vulgaris of London. Puss loves the kitchen fire, so training her for carriage rides was a failure. If Madame Bernhardt would now lead the way again and adopt one of those choice little pigs, how easily could we be also in the fashion and do good to Ireland at the same time.

***

We Londoners have been very good lately. We have been opening all manner of hospitals for man and beast, and we have been singing ourselves hoarse to keep other hospitals in funds; and dancing and playing and charming and fascinating one another out of one another's shillings. At the Anglo-Danish Exhibition such wonders of humility are being wrought these days of the Silver Fete, all for the sake of the poor suffering Victoria hospital babies. Lady Randolph Churchill doing barmaid to all thirsty London is a pleasant sight, even if you have to pay dearly for it. And watching Mr. Rancroft coolly up cigarettes for any man's pleasure who chooses to pay, is another thing worth looking at. The bonnet vendors do not look so happy. Selling bonnets is more of a trial to the amateur shopwomen; for men don't buy bonnets for themselves you know, and they dare not do it for their wives, so the best customers, at least those whose pockets are best lined, are lost to this branch of industry. But men may buy flowers, and they do so generously; and they may purchase etchings and pretend they admire them for fear they should pass as inartistic, and they may be wheedled out of fancy prices for a photograph or a cigar case, and they may be coaxed and petted by little girls in white frocks and green sashes into making very abject fools of themselves from a business point of view; but all in the good cause of charity.

***

At the Somerville Club, on Tuesday evening, another type of woman, not the soft, nor the fascinating, nor the artistic, but the strong, played her part. Dr. Kate Mitchell lectured on "Some of the Disadvantages of the Present System of Education," and while she was speaking for about three-quarters of an hour she kept her audience interested and attentive. The Doctor is neither the ideal woman's righter, nor the ideal physician dressed in black with heavy gold watch chain and professional air. She is an ordinary little lady of about forty, with a healthy ruddy face, wavy dark hair, a cut-away drab jacket over a pinkish heliotrope cashmere dress with a heliotrope gauze structure rather defiantly posed on her forehead. Evidently she thinks more of her patients than her costume, or she would not choose vivid colours as they do not become her. But perhaps they are more grateful to sick people than the eternal drabs and greys and browns in which our Mrs. Gamps and hospital nurses choose to vest themselves. Dr. Kate Mitchell's lecture was very much to the point. She cried down many things in the present board school system, payment by results, over-pressure, over-crowding, etc. She also—and I thought it rather shabby, for there were only half a dozen men there, and I pity a minority—cried down men's brains and their assumption that women's are always five oz. lighter—avoirdupois, I think, she said—than the brains of men. This has not been proved, she says, according to Professor Romanes, and I daresay it has not, but though I am a woman I must confess that whatever their brains weigh avoirdupois, the majority of women are more lightheaded than men. It is no use denying facts. We may improve in the future, but whether it was the fault of circumstances over which we had no control, or whether we are inferior articles in reality and not capable of much, there is no doubt that, up to 1888 at least, in the world's competition men have been more successful.

***

There was a brilliant debate after the lecture, and a German lady gave her views in very poor English on the subject. (I wish we had the courage of the Teuton in attacking foreign languages, and we should be able to hold our own without a blush on the continent.) Then followed a short clever speech by an old Irish lady, who gave examples of the obsolete words used in reading books in Ireland at the present day. A gentleman who had some interest in the subject then spoke of the advantage it was to the cause of liberal education to have women take part in the board school elections, and especially to become members of the board. The Chairman Mr. Woodall, M. P., closed the debate, giving Dr. Kate Mitchell a few amiable hits for not doing justice to those who were working out the educational system in England. He acknowledged many of its faults, but he did not quite see his way to remedying them. Under the American system, which some admire, poor and rich children sit side by side and receive their education gratis. Yet Americans are not content. They object to the variety that is permitted in the State education, and they would wish to see it united as ours is under one head. The subject is an interesting but a puzzling one. Those of the elder generations feel that education has made giant-strides since their young days, and they think people might fairly clasp their hands in idleness now and be content. They are quite right as to the gigantic steps that have been made in advance from the village school, where I have heard it said "a boy could get reading, writing, and chastising, all for 2d. a week." The child of the present day can have accomplishments as well at the same price; and political economy, astronomy and use of the globes will be thrown in for a penny or two extra. Perhaps the so-called education has just gone too far ahead and we would want to pull up and compare notes as to which gives the best result—the curriculum of the present day, or the system of reading, writing, and chastising, at 2d. a week.

***

We are going so far ahead in everything that ordinary language soon is considered antiquated. I was amused to read in Desmond O'Brien's criticism on books in *Truth* that some one, a Mr. Arthur Bilton, I think, has been revising the revised version of the New Testament for our benefit. His book is called "The four Gospels translated into modern English from the authorized version," and Mr. O'Brien quotes one verse, which is a good example of the style. "Blessed are ye when for the Son of Man's sake men shall hate you and boycott you." This is not exactly the simplicity of language that will commend itself to future generations. Captain Boycott's name has become synonymous for exclusive dealing, but the use of the word will pass away when the necessity for that special kind of exclusive dealing ceases, and then Boycott will again become a proper name with no double meaning. Some people strive too hard after simplicity.

***

There is a story, which is said to be the latest from Scotland, on the new terpretation of the Bible. Two crofters were sorrowfully discussing the evictions, and one declared that he knew it was very wrong and quite contrary to the Bible, which said that the land was the Lord's, and if it were taken out of the present Landlord's hands and given back he was sure the Lord would not deal so hardly with the tenants. "I dinna ken about that Sandy, mon," said the other, "for ye can read in the Bible your ownself how Adam and Eve, the very first tenants, were evicted."

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

Rada	1
Osric	2
Timothy	3

The Goodwood Cup, chief race of the London Park Second Summer Meeting, was run on Thursday, with the above result.

The Cup, is valued at 300sovs, added to a subscription of 20sovs each, h ft: three-year-olds, 7st 7lb; four, 8st 12lb; five, six, and aged, 9st 2lb; mares and geldings allowed 3lb; pure Barbs, Turkish, or Arabian horses allowed 28lb; three-year-old Arabs, in this case, not entitled to mares' allowance horses foaled in America or the British Colonies allowed 7lb.; if they have not won in England; horses which have never won 200sovs at any one time shall be allowed weight in the proportions—three-year-olds, 4lb; four, 9lb; five, 14lbs; six and aged, 21lb; the winner of the Derby or Oaks at Epsom, Doncaster, St. Leger, Paris, Grand Prize, French Derby, Ascot, Goodwood Jockey Club, or Doncaster Cups, Champion Stakes, Newmarket or the Alexandra Plate, or Orange Cup Ascot within an interval of two years; both Goodwood Cup days included 7lb; of two or more of the above stakes or prize 10lb extra. The course is two miles and a half in length.

Rada (late Krishna) which ran second in this year's Oaks, is a b. f. by Speculum—Nellie Macgregor, was only once a winner last year, though she ran on five occasions. Her victory was in the Trial Plate at Newmarket Second October Meeting, when she beat Fullerton by three parts of a length and left Boileau a bad third. She ran second to Old Maid for the Two-year-old Plate at the Newmarket Craven Meeting; second to Sandal for the Devonshire Nursery Handicap at Derby; second again for the Prince of Wales's Nursery Plate at Doncaster September Meeting, Cardinal Mai, the property of Sir Tatton, Sykes being the winner and Johnny Morgan badly beaten. Finally, she was third to Spring Jack and Brooklyn in the New Nursery Plate, at Newmarket, Houghton.

Osric, ch. c. by Childric was last year only successful once, though he ran in not less than nine races, and it must have been a matter for surprise that he now took such a good position. He is the property of Lord Cadogan and his only win last year was when, ridden by Cannon, he beat Queen's Counsel by a short-head (Barret).

Timothy, which won the Ascot Gold Cup this year is a ch. c. by Hermit—Lady Marsham, was five times a winner last year out of seven races for which he entered, and is the property of Captain Macbell. He won (1) the Ascot Derby Stakes of £1,125 for three-year-olds; (2) the Midland Derby Stakes at Leicester; (3) the Zetland Stakes at Doncaster September Meeting (walk over); (4) the Thirty-ninth Produce Stakes at Newmarket (October); (5) the St. Leger Stakes at the same meeting.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

(First run in 1812.)

	Yds.	st.	lbs.	Starters.
1850 Canezon	5	9	7	8
1851 Nancy	3	7	0	10
1852 Kingston	3	7	6	11
1853†Jouvence	3	5	9	15
1854 Virago	3	7	3	3
1855†Baroncino	3	5	13	6
1856 Rogerthorpe	3	7	2	10
1857†Monarque	5	8	9	14
1858 Saunterer	4	9	0	8
1859 Promised Land	3	7	7	12
1860 Sweetsauce	3	7	7	9
1861‡Starke	6	8	10	9
1862 Tom Whiffler	3	7	7	7
1863 Isoline	3	7	3	7
1864†Dollar	4	9	0	10
1865 Ely	4	9	7	9
1866 The Duke	4	9	0	5
1867 Paulus	3	7	7	5
1868 Speculum	3	7	7	5
1869 Restitution	4	9	0	6
1870 Siderolite	4	9	0	6
1871 Shannon	3	7	4	5
1872 Favonius	4	9	3	5
1873 Flageolet	3	7	7	3
1874 Doncaster	4	9	3	6
1875 Aventurière	4	8	7	7
1876 New Holland	4	8	10	6
1877 Hampton	5	9	9	5
1878 Kinosem	4	8	7	3
1879 Isonomy	4	9	3	6
1880 Dresden China	4	8	7	3
1881 Madame du Barry	3	7	11	4
1882 Friday	5	7	11	4
1883 Border Minstrel	3	7	5	5
1884 St. Simon	3	8	0	3
1885 Althorp	3	7	7	5
1886 The Bard	3	7	7	w. o.
1887 Savile	3	7	7	5

†Bred in France.

‡Bred in America.

The following remarkable story is printed by the *Pall Mall Gazette* as having been received from its Berlin correspondent in a communication, dated July 10:—"Very hateful rumours are flying about in Berlin, which I hesitate to send without confirmation, but which I equally hesitate to withhold lest they prove to be true. It is well known that, as I saw with my own eyes, the moment the Emperor's breath was out of his body there was a rush of soldiery to all the exits from the Castle of Friedrikskron. No one was allowed to leave nor enter for hours after the death. What was the object of this headlong and indecent blockade? It was more than hinted at the time that the intention was to secure any papers which the dead Emperor had left behind him, and, above all, the sheets of a diary which he kept, recording his opinions on matters of State. Not a scrap of paper on which the deceased had written the commonest requests or remarks (he was for a long time reduced to this means of communication) was allowed to remain in the possession of its recipients. It is even said that the trunks of one doctor were seized at the frontier and sent back to Berlin to be overhauled at the Chancellerie. It is a spectacle for the nations, that of Prince Bismarck on his knees turning out the contents of Dr. Hovell's trunks. But it would awaken very different feelings, if it were true, as is not unsparingly asserted in Berlin, that a 'high personage' who is near and dear to England, and who was nearest and dearest to the dead, is weeping to-night at Friedrikskron in a palace which is in all but the name a prison. Of course every one must hope that the story is an abominable fiction. But wherever I go I hear on all sides that the Empress Victoria is virtually under arrest in her present residence. I fear there is little doubt that her Majesty is receiving scant consideration at the hands of the men now in power."

***

There was a brilliant debate after the lecture, and a German lady gave her views in very poor English on the subject. (I wish we had the courage of the Teuton in attacking foreign languages,

ALL those who appreciate Lilly-white Teeth, Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use Kemp & CO.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bot le Re. 1-4 and Re. 2-4

A SUIT AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

A suit brought by Hemchund Premchund to recover damages from the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine at the High Court yesterday. The plaintiff prayed for an injunction restraining the defendant and his servants from demolishing or pulling down any portion of his house in Mirza Oilmaker Street, and from enforcing a set-back of the house, and that he might be further ordered to pay Rs. 2,000 as damages for the partial demolition of the house. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that he was the owner of a house situated in Mirza Oilmaker Street. The west wall of the house being in need of repair, he caused a portion of it to be pulled down in order to repair it, whereupon the defendant sent him three notices which he put in the hands of his Engineer Mr. Hewson, between whom and the Municipality certain correspondence ensued. It was contended by the Municipal authorities that the repairs of the wall involved removal and re-erection in greater part of one of the main walls of his house within the meaning of section 165 of the Municipal Acts, so as to entitle the defendant to claim a set-back of the house. The plaintiff urged that the contention of the defendant was incorrect. Plaintiff continued to carry on the work of repair, and soon after it was completed, the defendant gave him formal notice to set back his house, and give up 10-88 square yards of his frontage land for street improvement. It further required him to demolish that portion of the building which stood upon the required land, and threatened that, if these requirements were not carried into effect within fifteen days, the defendant or his officers would enter the premises and carry out the required demolition. Certain correspondence then passed between the plaintiff's engineers, Messrs. Pavri and Raghunath, and the defendant, in which the latter insisted upon the demolition. On the 1st February last the defendant's men entered the plaintiff's house and proceeded to pull down the front portion. Later on the same day, the plaintiff induced the defendant to desist from further proceedings for eight days. The defendant subsequently consented to desist till the 15th February, in order to give the plaintiff time to apply to the High Court for an injunction to restrain the defendant's action. Plaintiff urged that he had in no way infringed the provisions of section 165 of the Municipal Acts, and that the defendant's action was wrongful. The plaintiff had already suffered damages to the extent of Rs. 2,000, and would suffer seriously if the defendant carried out the threatened demolition of the house.

The defence was this. On the 18th July, 1887, the plaintiff wrote to the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, stating that he wanted to repair his house, and asking for the necessary permission. In reply he was informed that no permission was required for the execution of the work as described in the plaintiff's application; but he was warned that, if he intended to build or to rebuild, or to make any alteration to his house involving the removal or re-erection entirely, or in greater part of any of its main walls, it was incumbent on him, under section 165 of the Municipal Acts, to give to the Municipal Commissioner notice of such intention in writing, stating where such building was intended to be erected, or to what extent it was to be rebuilt or altered. The plaintiff was further warned that, if he failed to give such notice, he would be liable to have the building altered or demolished. Towards the end of August, 1887, it was discovered by the Municipality that the plaintiff was taking down and rebuilding a considerable portion of his house, particularly the greater part of the west wall, and he was served with a notice on the 27th August. Defendant urged that the plaintiff, without giving notice to the Municipal authorities, had taken down his old house to a considerable extent, and had rebuilt it within the meaning of the Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, having made alterations involving the removal and re-erection entirely, or in greater part, of one of the main walls. Defendant further urged that his action, or threatened action, was justifiable, and, in accordance with the provision contained in the Bombay Municipal Acts, that he was entitled to do what the plaintiff complained of, namely, the work of taking down so much of the house as was necessary for the purpose of setting back the house to the extent required for street improvement, which was not commenced until the plaintiff had been afforded the fullest opportunity of doing the work himself. Defendant denied that plaintiff had suffered any damages by reason of his alleged unlawful acts. The hearing of evidence in the case occupied the Court during the day.

"CERCLE LITTERAIRE BIBLIOTHIQUE" DINSHAW PETIT.

A special general meeting of the members of the Institution was held at the rooms of the "Cercle," Tamarind Lane, Fort, on Wednesday, the 1st August, at 6 p.m., "for the purpose of adopting certain alterations in the rules of the "Cercle," made by the Committee. Amongst those present were the hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, the hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mrs. Jardine, Mrs. Pedraza, the Misses Patuck, Miss Padsha, Professor O. S. Pedraza, Doctors Cowasjee Pestonjee, D. La Gama, R. Viajee, K. H. Bastiliwala, Jamsadas P. Nanavaty, K. E. Dadachanjee, Messrs. Dupont, E. Le Fauchier, M. Durand, J. E. Davar, Ardeshir J. Cursetjee, N. F. Tamboli, H. D. Allbless, A. Zygouras, N. Mitchell, A. Amstutz, A. E. Davar, Cursetjee M. Cursetjee, B. N. Dadyburjor, R. F. Mehta, J. Benjamin, B. E. Poonager, S. R. Hakim, F. L. Panday, S. L. Panday, E. R. Sahiar, J. E. Sabhatwala, A. F. Solon, V. Thakar, J. A. Battiliwala, A. F. Davar, J. Meyer, &c. The proceedings were entirely conducted in French.

On the motion of Mr. J. E. Davar, the honorary secretary of the "Cercle," the hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott was requested to take the chair.

The honorary secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the president of the Committee, Prof. O. S. Pedraza, made general observations upon the necessity which presented itself for certain alterations in the rules of the "Cercle," which the Committee had done after mature consideration.

Resolutions adopting the suggested alterations in the rules of the "Cercle" were then passed.

Mr. Cursetjee M. Cursetjee, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, expressed on behalf of the members the satisfaction they all felt at his presence that evening, at a sacrifice of his valuable time. His presence, he said, was a proof of the interest the worthy chairman had been taking in the affairs of the "Cercle."

The hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, in returning thanks, made an excellent speech in French. He said he had very great pleasure in accepting the kind invitation of the Committee to preside that evening, which pleasure had been mixed up with certain amount of timidity in not being accustomed to speak French in public. He hoped the meeting would accord him the indulgence of making a few observations in connection with the Institution. It was an admitted fact, he said, that the promoters of the "Cercle" had really met a want long felt. The Institution was still young, and the question was why it was that it was not started earlier. Referring to Article 2 of the Statutes of the "Cercle," the chairman stated that the principal object of the Institution was the encouragement of the study of the French language by means of readings, debates, and meetings. It would be superfluous on his part to dwell at length on the excellence of this aim. He himself would say that the French language was not only a sweet language, spoken by a great nation and illustrated by its magnificent literature, but it is a language the most exact and precise, the most elegant, and if he had not been an Englishman he would be tempted to add the richest and the most perfect in the world. It was needless to say that a society which had had been formed for the encouragement of this language had well merited the approbation of all the intellectual classes of Bombay. Bombay was essentially a cosmopolitan and polyglot city. It was the object of the institution to unite upon one neutral ground, viz., the ground of literature and of the love of letters, all the different elements of Bombay society. In asking him to preside the members had undoubtedly wished to show the international character of the Institution. All nations had their literature.—Racine, Goethe, Dante, Cervantes, Shakespeare, the authors of the Ramayana and of the Mahabharat, had not one special nation of their own, but they had the whole world to read them. In this Institution, there was no race, religious, or political prejudices. The doors were open to all nationalities. Each nation had its own way of living, of thinking, of feeling, of acting, but here in this Institution there was a place for all. The only condition here imposed was that all paid their small subscriptions and interested themselves in the promotion of the language and literature of France. Before sitting down the chairman expressed in high terms of the valuable assistance given to the "Cercle" by Sir Dinshaw Petit, who had spent a large fortune towards the encouragement of all noble works and for the good of others. The chairman in concluding wished the "Cercle" all success and prosperity.

***

An eye-witness of the attack made by brigands upon Bellova on the 7th inst., gives a detailed account of the occurrence. It appears that about thirty brigands, having the appearance of Macedonians, armed with Martini-Henry rifles and plentifully provided with cartridges, made a descent upon the Bellova railway station at night time, the signal being given to them by a spy. The station was suddenly surrounded by the robbers, who fired several shots, greatly terrifying the people inside the building, who had not organised any defence. The brigands accomplished their work very rapidly and retreated, carrying off with them five persons—namely, Mr. Binder, representative of the Oriental Railway Company; M. Landler, representative of the Railway Junction Company (both Austrian subjects); the station-master, a telegraph clerk, and a rich Bulgarian merchant from Sofia. M. Binder, who had been twice previously captured by brigands, was maltreated. The Government has taken energetic measures in the first place to procure the release of the prisoners, and then to organise an active pursuit of the band. As soon as the intelligence was received here two companies of infantry were dispatched by special train to Bellova, whither other troops have also been sent from Philippopolis. In future the railway line, and especially Bellova station will be guarded by detachments of troops. Her Von Burian, Austrian diplomatic agent here, has represented to the Government the necessity of exercising prudence in connection with the measures it may take for the rescue of the prisoners, in order that no harm may come to them.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY.

A meeting of the shareholders of this company was then held, Mr. George Cotton in the chair. The following report was submitted:—

Your directors beg to submit for your approval the accounts made up to June 30th, 1888. The capital expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 55,136-9-8, as compared with the last balance sheet, this sum was expended in adding preparation machinery and building for same, which your directors in their last report thought it might be necessary to order. It will be seen from the statement of profit and loss that the earnings of the company for the year amount to Rs. 2,19,740-8-6. Your directors have transferred to depreciation account the sum of Rs. 57,951-8-0, being 5 per cent. on the capital expenditure to date, and they suggest that the balance Rs. 1,61,789-0-6 should be dealt with as follows:—To dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum Rs. 66,000; to reserve fund Rs 95, 789-0-6. Total Rs. 161,789-0-6. Your property, including stock of cotton and yarn at the Mills, is insured for Rs. 11,63,000, and the cotton stored at Colaba is fully covered by separate policies.

The report was adopted, and a dividend was declared, as recommended by the directors, Messrs. Inverarity and Gilbert, who retired from the board by rotation, were re-elected directors, and Messrs. Lidbetter and Young were appointed auditors, at a remuneration of Rs. 225 each.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY.

There was held, under the same chairmanship, a meeting of the shareholders of the above company. The following is the report:—

Your directors have much pleasure in submitting for your approval their report and the accounts for the half-year ended on June 30th, 1888. The engine was started in the middle of last November, and by the 1st, July 30,176 spindles were running. There are still 996 spindles awaiting material from England before they can be started, but as this is on the way, the Mill will be in full work very shortly. In their first report your directors mentioned that one half the area of the land purchased by them would be sufficient for the company's requirements, and that they had entered into an agreement to resell the remaining half. The total area purchased by the company was 28,957 square yards, and of this they have under a deed of conveyance, dated 16th September 1886, resold 13,047 square yards (at the same rate per square yard as it cost the company) to the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, who, in return, make certain concessions regarding the use of tank and roads. The statement of profit and loss for the period during which the Mill has been at work shows a profit of Rs. 86,668-1-3. Of this sum your directors have transferred Rs. 33,326 to depreciation account, and recommend that the balance, Rs. 53,342-1-3, be applied as under:—To a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum Rs. 25,000; to reserve fund Rs. 28,342-1-3. Total Rs. 53, 342-1-3. As the Mill has engine power and shafting for 11,952 additional spindles, and the cost of adding this number will only be about Rs. 2,50,000, your directors have ordered this addition to your plant. It may be desirable to increase the capital later on, and, if so, any issue of new shares will be first offered to the shareholders at par value. The flat cards are giving every satisfaction. The company's building, machinery and stock of cotton and yarn at the Mill is covered against fire to Rs. 12,94,500, and the stock of cotton at Colaba is fully insured.

The meeting unanimously passed resolutions, giving effect to all the recommendations made in the report. Messrs. R. Gilbert and James Moore, who retired from the board, under clause 88 of the Articles of Association, were re-elected directors, and the auditors appointed were Messrs. Lidbetter and Young, at a remuneration of Rs. 225 each.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

The last meeting was that of the shareholders of this company, Mr. George Cotton again occupying the chair. The report was as follows:—

As promised in their report for the year ended December 31st, 1887, your directors now lay before you the result of the six months' working of the Mill, viz., from January 1st to June 30th, 1888, and with your permission they propose in future closing the accounts on the 30th of June in each year, instead of on December 31st as hitherto. The statement of profit and loss shows that the six months' working has resulted in a gain of Rs. 71,026, of this sum your directors have written to the credit of depreciation account Rs. 29,829-8-0, being 2½ per cent. for the half-year on the capital expenditure to date. Your directors recommend that the balance, Rs. 41,196-8-0, should be applied in the following manner:—To the payment of a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum Rs. 34,000; to reserve fund, Rs. 7,196-8-0. Total Rs. 41,196-8-0. Several changes have been introduced in the Mill, and as the additional preparation machinery will shortly be at work, your directors are hopeful that when they next meet you, the result of the year's working will not compare unfavourably with what other Mills are doing. Your buildings and machinery and cotton and yarn on the premises are insured for Rs. 11,54,500, and your stock of cotton at Colaba is fully covered against the risk of fire.

The meeting unanimously agreed to the recommendations made in the report regarding the payment of a dividend at the rate of

fessional bowler who belongs to a minor county, and who, despite his known excellence, has very seldom been chosen in any matches of a representative character; by an amateur who, even in these days of bowling decadence amongst the Gentlemen, only got a place in the Oxford Eleven in his last year of residence, and by a professional batsman who, so far as we know, has not distinguished himself outside the Leicester county team. When all has been said, however, as to the flukiness of cricket on wet wickets, Leicestershire deserve, and must receive, hearty praise for the good game they played. Never before in the six Colonial teams have an Australian Eleven been beaten by a minor county. In fact—we speak under correction—only nine matches with counties have resulted in favour of the English team; Nottinghamshire having beaten Australia three times, Kent and Surrey twice each, and Lancashire and Yorkshire once each. As far as the Australians are concerned, it must be clearly understood they had the worst of the wicket on both days; but their batting, with one or two exceptions was very feeble, and their fieldsmen, by missing catches, did not give anything like the assistance they should have done to their admirable bowlers.

The game was witnessed by a moderately large but very enthusiastic company. The wicket, after some heavy rain afforded the bowlers even more assistance than on the previous day. The Australians innings closed for a total of 62, or 57 runs to the bad. The home side then went in, Turner and Ferris sharing the bowling. So effective were the famous Colonial pair that the hopes of the Leicestershire men ran very low. The innings was soon finished off for 50, Turner and Ferris both having remarkable figures against their names. This left the Australians 108 to get to win. McDonnell and Bannerman started the batting, Pougher and Arnall-Thompson being the bowlers. The Australian captain immediately adopted the tactics that were so wonderfully successful at Manchester, and it seemed as if he was again going to escape from the risks he ran. He had only made 8 when he hit a ball from Pougher tremendously high, and De Trafford, after getting well under the catch, dropped it. This might of course have been very serious, but fortunately for Leicestershire shortly after he was caught at short-slip at 13.

The side was all out for 87, and Leicestershire thus won by 20 runs. At the close Pougher and Mr. Arnall-Thompson were vigorously cheered. The professional had taken during the match ten wickets for 71 runs, and the amateur nine for 65 runs. Full score and analysis:

LEICESTERSHIRE.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.
Wheeler, c Trott, b Turner	0	b Turner	11
Warren c Blackham, b Trott	42	l-b-w, b Turner	0
Tomlin, c Jarvis, b Trott	14	c Trott, b Turner	2
C Marriott, b Turner	5	c Worrall, b Ferris	12
C & De Trafford, c Trott, b Beyle	7	run out	1
C C Stone, c Blackham, b Turner	8	c Trott, b Ferris	0
Pougher, c Worrall, b Turner	18	c Lyons, b Turner	11
A W Crofts, b Turner	0	b Turner	3
J Collier, not out	11	b Ferris	1
Mr H T Arnall-Thompson, b Turner	0	c and b Ferris	2
Atkins, b Trott	0	not out	4
	Leg-byes 3	Byes	3
Total	119	Total	50

AUSTRALIANS.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.
A C Bannerman, c Crofts, b Pougher		c Crofts, b Pougher	20
J McC Blackham, c Crofts, b Arnall-Thompson	2	l-b-w, b Pougher	3
H Trott, c De Trafford, b Arnall-Thompson	0	c Wheeler, b Atkins	19
G J Bonnor, c and b Pougher	21	b Arnall-Thompson	0
A H Jarvis, b Arnall-Thompson	16	c Stone, b Pougher	8
P S McDonnell, b Arnall-Thompson	1	c Arnall-Thompson, b Pougher	12
C T B Turner, c Collier, b Pougher	8	c Stone, b Arnall-Thompson	3
J J Lyons, c Pougher, b Arnall-Thompson	0	c De Trafford, b Pougher	0
J Worrall, b Pougher	0	c and b Pougher	0
J J Ferris, c Warren, b Arnall-Thompson	6	c Warren, b Arnall-Thompson	9
H F Boyle, not out	6	not out	4
		Byes	3
Total	62	Total	87

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Pougher	23	4	62	4
Mr Arnall-Thompson	22-1	8	71	6

LEICESTERSHIRE.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Turner	42	19	71	5
Ferris	22	8	50	5

DERBYSHIRE.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.
G L Wright, b Turner	13	b Turner	4
H G Morley, b Turner	3	b Turner	2
Ratcliffe, b Turner	0	b Turner	0
Davidson, b Turner	1	b Turner	0
Chatterton, b Turner	0	b Turner	15
Cropper, b Ferris	3	b Turner	0
G G Walker, c Bonnor, b Turner	5	c Boyle, b Ferris	25
Bagshaw, not out	9	c Trott, b Turner	2
Charlesworth, b Ferris	5	b Ferris	0
Hulme, c and b Ferris	0	c Worrall, b Ferris	0
Disney, b Ferris	3	not out	9
		Byes 7, l-b 2	9
Total	45	Total	87

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Turner	20	10	21	1
Davidson	33	11	47	1
Hulme	14	5	31	1
Chatterton	12	0	8	0
Cropper	30	10	43	6
Bagshaw	3	2	2	0
Mosby	5-3	2	14	1

DERBYSHIRE.—Second Innings.

Turner	24	14	26	7
Ferris	23-5	12	22	3

GENTLEMEN OF SCOTLAND VS. YORKSHIRE.

Ulyett and Peel having been awarded places in the team of Players against the Gentlemen at Kennington Oval, were of course absent from the Yorkshire Eleven who met the Gentlemen of Scotland, at Edinburgh, but the side was sufficiently strong for the occasion. The veteran, Tom Emmett, reappeared in the ranks of Yorkshire, and bowled with marked success, getting five wickets for 20 runs. Thanks mainly to his efforts the Scotchmen were dismissed for 76, the two chief scorers being Messrs. A. R. Don Wauchope and A. G. G. Asher, gentlemen better known in the Rugby field as Scottish International half-backs. Yorkshire on going in to bat made a moderate start, but Lee, Lockwood, Hill, and Wainwright, all made runs, the first named playing a remarkably fine innings of 55, and when stumps were drawn for the day, the visitors, with three wickets to fall, were 118 runs ahead. Present scores:

GENTLEMEN OF SCOTLAND.—First Innings.

L. M. Balfour, b Emmett	6
R. M. Horsbrugh, c Wade, b Emmett	1
A. J. Stevenson, b Wade	0
T. Anderson, c Lee, b Emmett	3
R. H. Johnston, hit wkt, b Wainwright	13
A. G. G. Asher, b Wainwright	19
A. R. Don Wauchope, not out	19
J. H. Le Messurier, b Wainwright	3
J. I. Soutar, b Emmett	0
G. E. Robinson, c Grimshaw, b Emmett	7
R. H. Hair, b Preston	3
Byes 1, w 1	2
Total	76

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings.

Hall, c Balfour, b Le Messurier	15
Grimshaw, b Robinson	8
A. G. Day, l-b-w, b Soutar	1
Lee, c Anderson, b Robinson	55
Lockwood, b Stevenson	32
H. Hill, c Horsbrugh, b Stevenson	35
Wade, c Balfour, b Robinson	0
Wainwright, not out	21
Preston, not out	7
Byes, &c.	20
Total	194

WARWICKSHIRE VS. YORKSHIRE.

At Birmingham the return match between Warwickshire and Yorkshire ended in a very even draw. Birds and Pallett bowled so well for the home county that Yorkshire had nearly to follow on; but Wade and Moorhouse, however, who added 93 runs for the eighth wicket, averted this, and afterwards there was some excellent batting in the Warwickshire second innings by Law and Collishaw. It will be noticed that all six wickets in the home side's second innings were obtained by Smith at a cost of 42 runs. Full score:

WARWICKSHIRE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
H C Maul, run out	2	l-b-w, b Smith	0
H W Bainbridge, c Smith, b Wade	21	c Wainwright, b Smith	5
Richards, st Ellis, b Preston	93	c Hartley, b Smith	6
Law, c Smith, b Middlebrook	17	c Lee, b Smith	44
Collishaw, b Wade	25	not out	61
C Wheeler, st Ellis, b Smith	33	b Smith	0
Pallett, b Middlebrook	3	c Moorhouse, b Smith	4
A Bird, st Ellis, b Smith	13	not out	0
Shilton, c Smith, b Lee	5		
Lilly, not out	0		
W Bird, c Harrison, b Smith	0		
Byes, &c.	13	Byes &c.	7
Total	225	Total	119

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings.

Hall, c and b W Bird	10
W H Harrison, c and b Pallet	9
Lee, l-b-w, b Pallett	0
Thewlis, b W Bird	15
Wainwright, b W Bird	0
A E Smith, c and b A Bird	12
Preston, b A Bird	19
Moorhouse, c Shilton, b Pallett	55
Wade, not out	66
Middlebrook, c Wheeler, b Pallett	4
J E Ellis, b A Bird	2
Byes, &c.	8
Total	200

STAFFORDSHIRE VS. CHESHIRE.

Mr. A. H. Heath, the old Oxford cricketer, gave a fine batting display at Stoke. He went in first for Staffordshire and carried out his bat for a finely-played 126. He found a most useful partner in Mr. Richardson, and between them the pair scored 197 out of a total of 236. The game, which was limited to two days, ended in a draw. Score:

CHESHIRE.—1st Innings.

J Ravenscroft, c Cozens, b Ward	50
Brown, b Shaw	6
Davenport, b Ward	15
O Fallalove, c Brooks, b Shaw	1
Wright, run out	0
R L Benwick, c Richardson, b Shaw	72
A N Turner, c Marlow, b Cozens	43
S Hollins, c Shaw, b Cozens	30
Smith, not out	21
Bennett, b Briscoe	1
J Brotherton, run out	35
Byes, &c.	12
Total	291

STAFFORDSHIRE.—First Innings.

A. H. Heath, not out	126
Brooks, c Wright, b Bennett	1
Marlow, c Davenport, b Brown	0
Briscoe, c Brown, b Bennett	9
F. G. Heath, b Smith	3
Hawkins, b Smith	0
J. H. Richardson, b Brotherton	71
J. G. Cozens, b Bennett	15
Shaw, l-b-w, b Brown	11
J. A. Ward, c Davenport, b Hollins	0
Briscoe, b Brown	6
Byes, &c.	24
Total	266

BALLET DANCERS.

MME. IRENE JOUSSE, in the course of an interview with her by a representative of *Galignani*, was asked what grades a dancer must go through before reaching the top of the ladder at the Opera. She quickly remarked:—

Putting aside the *sujets*, or leading dancers, of which there are some thirty, the *corps de ballet* may be divided into three classes—the *coryphees*, or chief ballet dancers; the *premier quadrille*, and the *deuxieme quadrille*; each class containing about a score of persons. In addition to these there are a dozen male *sujets*, as many giri-pupils, over twenty *figurantes*, or "walkers," thirty or forty children taken into the classes after examination who are made use of to fill up the *quadrilles*; and lastly, thirty or forty "out" pupils, who, for some unexplained reason, are called the "rats"; in all a total of about two hundred persons.

THE EXAMINATIONS.

As I told you, I began my dancing career at the age of seven as one of these "rats," and went on labouring for nine years until I was sixteen. At this age the primary education of an "out" pupils is generally terminated, the neophyte being then sufficiently advanced to go up for examination which always takes place towards the end of the year, so that the battalion of pupils may be ready at the commencement of the following year. At this stage the "rats" venture on the *quadrilles*, but have to pass through an other examination for the new grade.

LOW PAY FOR HARD WORK.

What pay do we get for such hard work? The tariff varies with the grade of the dancer. The "out" pupils, or "rats," are paid at the rate of 2 francs for each appearance; the *demoiselles de quadrille*, 100fr. to 200fr. a month; the *coryphees*, 250fr. to 300fr.; the *sujets*, 300fr. to 600fr.; the *premiere sujets*, 600fr. to 1,500fr.; and the "stars" 2,500fr. to 3.000fr. a year.

Advancement comes very slowly. It is considered a great thing to move up as I did from the second to the first *quadrille*. The next step upwards is to the envied position of *premiere coryphee*, possessing the superb emoluments of 3,600fr. Finally, after years and years of patient study, the dancing girl attains the summit of her ambition, and rises into a *petit sujet*, which gives her an individuality before the footlights. It took me fifteen years to reach this giddy height of glory and pay, the latter being 5,000fr. per annum. This is about the largest reward that dancing genius can expect under ordinary circumstances. "Stars" seldom rise from the ranks.

SOME LUCKY "DANSEUSES."

Of those who have gone on the stage, a few have risen, a few have married, and the rest are still ballet-girls. Nestor Roqueplan, when he was director of the opera, once read to us in the greenroom a list of the ballet-girls of 1838, which he had found among some old papers in his private office. We learnt that several of them had gone into the choruses of the Opera Comique, that one let furnished lodgings at Montmartre, that another had married a stockbroker, and that a third was the wife of a comic actor. But the last two names which had been written on the faded slip of paper belonged, the one to an English peeress, and the other to a wealthy mercer at Dijon. Taglioni married Count Gilbert des Veisins in 1832, and Fanny Elssler, a prince of the blood royal in 1870, Don Fernando, brother of the King of Portugal. La Sota, another dancer, married a brother of the King of Spain, 1846; and the famous Lola Montez, a mere *coryphee*, was morganatically wedded to King Louis of Bavaria, in 1847.

But these are comparatively rare cases. Even "stars" do not get promoted at the opera as they deserve. Take, for instance, the case of Mdlle. Fonta, who retired a few years ago. She had fairly hoped to succeed Mdlle. Beaugrand; but M. Vaucorbeil, then the director, decided otherwise, and so Mdlle. Fonta had to resign. This really talented *danseuse* is deeply learned in the history of dancing, and while her comrades went out riding in the Bois de Boulogne, she would repair to the National Library to study her favourite subject.

WHAT THEY WEAR.

What are the articles of dress included in a dancer's outfit? Light and airy as her rigging may seem to a superficial eye, it includes more things than you might imagine. The shoes or pumps are one of the expensive items, and cost the exchequer of the opera 5fr. a pair on the average. They are issued according to rank in the following proportions. "Stars" are entitled to a pair for every act in which they appear; *premiere sujets* to a pair every evening; *deuxieme sujets* to a pair every third night; *coryphees* to a pair every sixth night; *quadrilles* to a pair every twelfth night, and the pupils to a pair per month. Tights, costing 25fr., and skirts are supplied as needed, it being found that the *quadrilles* require more than the *sujets* or *coryphees*, owing to carelessness, sometimes intentional, in order to get new ones.

Paris is the metropolis of the world of dancing, and to it accordingly resort the aspirants of this art from nearly all parts of the civilised globe, in order to obtain the last and finishing graces of their profession. Italian ballet-girls, from what I have been able to gather during their performance, at the Eden, lack sentiment; they are not as full of refinement as are their French sisters, I assure you. In the grouping and the mechanical motion of a multitude of Italian *coryphees* there is no doubt more crispness and animation, coupled with precision and uniformity; but there is less real grace. Cornalba may be a great artist, full of dash and finish, but she will never equal either the noble style of Taglioni, the exquisite energy of Carlotta Grisi, the delicious fantasies of Fanny Elssler or Cerrito's brio, invention, and charm.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.—You sent me some time ago 'HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY," and it effected a complete cure; so I have decided to take some more of the Harley's Remedies.—J. P. D. M., Jhansi, 11th June, 1888. Rs. 3 per bottle with bandage. Sole Agents for Harley's Cure.—COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

A CAREER OF DESPERATE ADVENTURE.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the *Scotsman* writes the appended account of the adventures of the Count de Benyowsky:—

Othello's narrative sums up, with singular exactness, the story of the strange career which we are now about to trace. The history of the Count de Benyowsky is a tale

> Of most disastrous chances,
> Of moving accidents by flood and field,
> Of being taken by the insolent foe
> And sold to slavery.
>
> It is a tale which, as it tells
> Of his redemption thence,
> And portance in his travel's history,

whirls the reader round the globe, through every kind of peril and adventure, through scenes that change at every instant like the aspects of a dream. It is this swift succession of events so varied and so striking that imparts to Benyowsky's story its peculiar colour of romance. He is the Candide and the Monte Christo of real life.

SMELLS POWDER EARLY.

He was born in the year 1741 at Verbowa, the family estate in Hungary, was baptized by the names of Maurice Augustus, and, as the son of a magnate, was brought up at the court of Vienna. The fortunes of his early years were well adapted to call forth his character. His father was a General of the Emperor's Horse; and the boy, being destined for the same profession, received at fourteen the rank of lieutenant, marched against Prussia, and fought in four pitched battles before he was seventeen. While he was absent in Lithuania his father died, and he became the Count de Benyowsky. But his brothers, during his absence, seized on his estate. He instantly threw down his sword and armed a party of his vassals, and drove off the birds of prey. But the interloping heirs had friends at court. He was accused as a rebel and a rioter. His castle and domains were taken from him by the State, and given over to the clutch of the usurpers. In anger and disgust he turned his back upon his country, and having a desire to study seamanship, repaired to Amsterdam, and thence to Plymouth. There he found time to learn, not only how to sail a ship, but how to play a game at chess and how to twang the harp.

HIS LOVE STORY.

He then resolved to see the world; but as he was about to step on board a vessel bound for the West Indies, the States of Poland sent him an appeal to join their confederation against Russia. His bold, restless, and adventurous spirit leaped at the proposal. He crossed to Warsaw, took the oaths, and held himself in instant readiness for action. But before he was required to draw his sword he chanced to fall into a fever, while staying at the house of a gentleman of Sips, named Hensky, was nursed back into health by his host's three daughters, fell in love with one of them, and married her. The honeymoon was scarcely over when he was summoned by the States to Cracow, which a Russian force was marching to besiege. Without venturing to tell his bride where he was going, he tore himself from her embrace, and rode away upon that fatal enterprise which was destined to prove fruitful of so many strange vicissitudes.

Benyowsky was now twenty-seven; a soldier and a sailor, master of a handsome face and figure, a constitution made of iron, a manner which, according to occasion, could sway the minds of men or steal away the hearts of ladies, a ready wit, a tongue which spoke six languages with equal ease, a spirit to which peril and adventure were as the breath of life. Such a man was likely to turn out a dangerous enemy. And so the Russians were to find.

TERRIBLE IN BATTLE.

He arrived at Cracow just as Count Parrin with the Russian force appeared before the walls. He was at once appointed colonel-general of the cavalry; and speedily his troop of horse became a name of terror. Provisions from the first were scarce, and soon ran very low. Benyowsky dashed out of the town, stormed and took the fort of Landseron, and fought his way again into the city with thirty prisoners, a herd of oxen, and sixty baggage-waggons heaped with grain. The Russians, stung with rage, drew close their lines of seige. In vain. Benyowsky, with his troop, stole out at dead of night, swam across the Vistula, gained the open country, collected waggons in the villages, and loaded them with spoil. The point was then to lodge them in the town. It was three o'clock at night, and a dim moon was rising. Benyowsky placed the convoy party under the Baron de Klusacky, set him self at the head of the remainder, and dashed upon the camp. The Russians, as he expected, flew forth like angry hornets. His charge was beaten off, half his little band were killed or taken, and he himself was cut down from his saddle, wounded in two places, and secured. But meantime the baron had slipped softly through the lines, and the waggons were all safe within the city.

TRIBULATION BEGINS.

At last a troop of Cossacks came upon him by surprise at Szuka. They had with them a howitzer, stuffed to the muzzle with old iron, stones, and rubbish. This piece was fired off in the skirmish, and Benyowsky was struck down by the hail of missiles. Stunned, bruised, and bleeding from no less than seventeen wounds, he was seized by the exultant enemy and carried off in chains.

And then began his tribulations.

Wounded as he was, no surgeon was allowed him. He was fed on bread and water; he was forced to march all day in heavy chains. His guards at first were bound for Kiov; but discovering when they reached Polone that their prisoner was dying they were obliged to leave him in the hospital. As soon as he began to mend, his chains were once more fastened on him, and he was conducted to the dungeon of the city fortress.

The dungeon was a den, far underneath the ground where eighty captives were cooped up together. No ray of light could penetrate the darkness: sighs, groans, the noise of clanking chains alone disturbed the silence. The den was never cleaned, the foul air cherished pestilence; and in one corner stood a pile of noisome corpses, which grew larger day by day. Within this fetid hole, dolorous as a pit of the lost souls in Maleboige, Benyowsky wore away three weeks of living death.

On the twenty-second day of his captivity the survivors, leaving thirty-five dead bodies in the den, were led forth into the Place of Arms, where several hundred prisoners were assembled. These were chained in rows together, and started on the march to Kiov. The hardships of that journey were such as would have tasked a strong man in full health; and Benyowsky was half-famished, wounded, limping on a crutch. The roads were steep and rugged; but the prisoners were beaten forward by the guards like cattle. To increase their miseries, the commander of the guards turned out a greedy thief, who stole the prisoners bread, sold it, and put the proceeds in his pocket. At nightfall he accepted from the villagers, among whose huts the prisoners ought to have been quartered petty bribes to leave them undisturbed; and Benyowsky and his fellow-captives were lodged on the bare ground and left to shiver in the snow and rain. The result was such as might have been expected. The road was strown with dead and dying. Out of near nine hundred prisoners who left Polone, less than a hundred and fifty scarecrows crawled, half-alive, into the gates of Kiov.

Benyowsky, on arriving, fell into a fever, and for six days was raving in delirium. The moment he began to mend he was sent forward to Cazan. There he was lodged in the house of a goldsmith named Vendischor, and found himself at liberty to move about the town, to pay visits and make friends.

A bold idea struck him; he would organise in secret all the exiles in the city, attack the governor and the garrison, and regain his freedom at a stroke. He went instantly to work. One by one conspirators were sworn; the design grew, and promised well; when one night two of the intriguers quarrelled. One of them went straight to the governor, revealed the whole plot and named Benyowsky as the leading spirit.

The next night, about eleven o'clock, as Benyowsky was just stepping into bed, a loud knocking was heard at the street door. He lighted a candle, wrapped himself in a dressing-gown, went downstairs, and opened the door. An officer with twenty soldiers stood without, who had been sent to take him. A curious freak of fortune saved him. The officer, who did not know his features, took him for a servant, and demanded whether the Count de Benyowsky was within; then, without waiting for an answer, he snatched the candle from his hand, and darted up the stairs to seize his prisoner. Benyowsky, left alone below, took in the situation at a glance. He drew his dressing-gown about him, and slipped away into the night.

He hastened to the house of Major Wynblath, one of the companions of his plot. The two resolved to risk their lives on a bold venture. They stole out of the town, procured horses at the nearest village, and giving out that they were officers with dispatches from the Governor of Cazan, got safely to St. Petersburg. There they found a skipper due to sail next day for Holland. They booked a passage with him for five hundred ducats, and arranged to meet at midnight on the bridge across the Neva.

Midnight came; the fugitives were at the bridge. The skipper was behind his time; but in a few minutes they described him coming. He appeared to be alone; but as he stepped up to Benyowsky twenty soldiers started out of the darkness at his back knocked them both down, and made them fast. The honest skipper had been seized with a suspicion and had sold his passengers for a round sum to the police.

Benyowsky, separated from the Major, was conducted to the fortress and locked up in a solitary cell. The place might have been a dungeon in the Tower of Famine. For three days not a soul came near him. He had neither bread nor water. When at the close of the third day a jailer entered with a pitcher and a crust, he found a ghastly spectre, weaker than a child.

TRANSPORTED TO SIBERIA.

The ghost was dragged before the Council, questioned, and again remanded to his cell. But his fate was sealed. Ten days later, in the dead of night, an officer with seven soldiers opened the cell-door, clothed him in a dress of sheepskins, loaded him again with chains, and led him forth. Outside the fort, a two-horsed sledge was waiting. Benyowsky was placed upon it, a soldier took the seat beside him, and the horses instantly flew forward into the darkness of the night.

By the tinkling noise of sledge-bells on the road behind him, the Count judged that he was not alone; and when day dawned he discovered that the train was one of sixteen sledges, which were carrying six prisoners, under the guard of Cossacks, across the vast Siberian regions of eternal ice to life-long exile in Kamchatka.

At last, in spite of every misadventure, they arrived at Okotsk on the coast whence they were to cross by ship to the peninsula of Kamchatka. They embarked; the ship weighed anchor; but scarcely was she out of sight of land when the captain and the officers broached a brandy cask, and speedily were all as drunk as pipers. The mate was in the hold in irons; and in this position of affairs a storm sprang up, which raged with increasing fury every hour. The crew were helpless; no officer was capable of giving orders. In the middle of the night, the mainmast sprung. The captain, roused by the uproar, came tumbling up the hatchway from his drunken sleep, was struck by the falling wreck of spars, knocked down the steps, and broke his arm. The shock aroused him to a sense of danger; and, finding that the Count could navigate the ship, he gave him charge of her and went below. All that night Benyowsky kept the ship before the wind. Next morning the gale slackened. A stay was stretched from the mast's stump to the bowsprit; a forecail was rigged up; and Benyowsky, finding the ship manageable, began to think of attempting to escape. He first endeavoured, but in vain, to gain the crew. Then he placed a lump of iron on the binnacle, which falsified the compass, insomuch that the ship appeared to sail due east, when in reality she was sailing south. How this device might have succeeded is not known; for unluckily a gale of wind sprang up from the south-west, which drove the ship directly to Kamchatka, and into the harbour of the river Bolsha.

The prisoners were disembarked, and taken up the river in a boat to the town of Bolsoretskoy Ostrogg. Benyowsky was quartered in the hut of M. Crustcheff—a person of much influence among the exiles. That evening, as they sat before the fire, with brandy, tea, and caviare beside them, Benyowsky began to sound his new companion on the chances of escape. To attempt to cross the awful wilderness through which they had come thither was quite hopeless. But Crustcheff believed that it might be possible to seize a ship and to escape by sea. Benyowsky listened; and from that moment the design was never absent from his mind.

ROMANTIC INCIDENTS.

Next day the governor, whose name was Nilow, sent for Benyowsky to the fort. An agreeable surprise awaited him. Nilow, hearing that the Count spoke several languages, desired to appoint him tutor to his family, which consisted of three daughters and a son; Benyowsky being still to occupy his cabin in the exile village, but to be exempted from the duties of his comrades, and to receive the pay and rations of a soldier.

The Count accepted the proposal with great willingness. But the scheme had a result which neither he nor Nilow had foreseen. Next day he met his pupils, and gave them their first lesson, and afterwards amused them with an account of his adventures. The youngest girl, Aphanasia, a lovely damsel of sixteen, listened as Desdemona listened to Othello, and with a like result. Aphanasia fell in love with Benyowsky.

Nilow, a drunken, brutal despot, had betrothed his daughter to a rich Kuzina, as drunken and as brutal as himself. Benyowsky heard this story. He could not marry her himself; but he determined, if it were possible, to rescue her from the Kuzina, whom she detested heart and soul.

A captain of the name of Csurin was in harbour with his ship, with which he was engaged to sail to Okotsk. Csurin had fallen in with a damsel of Kamchatka, whom he desired to carry off; but he durst not sail to Okotsk, where a process was abroad against him on a charge of having mutinied two years before. In this predicament Benyowsky gained his ear. It was not difficult to persuade a desperate man to share the lot of men as desperate as himself. It was agreed to man the ship with Benyowsky's comrades, and to escape, if possible, together in the darkness of the night.

Preparations for the attempt at once began. But before everything was ready an incident occurred first which nearly ruined all. Aphanasia heard for the time of Benyowsky's project of departure. Then Aphanasia drowned in tears, now burst upon him crying aloud that she was wretched and forsaken, he told her his proposal for her safety; but he still told her nothing more.

Aphanasia however was delighted. She vowed, not only to be secret, but send him a red ribbon, should any sign of danger become apparent in the fort.

A few days passed—and the red ribbon came. By whatever means, the governor's suspicions were aroused. He was preparing to arrest the conspirators in a body!

The Count instantly made ready; the exiles were assembled, arms in hand, in Benyowsky's cabin. It was a desperate enterprise; and the hearts of the little band beat high within them as they awaited the beginning of events which were to end in death or freedom.

A THRILLING ENTERPRISE.

The day—the 20th of April—was closing into dusk, when a corporal with four grenadiers was reported to be approaching from the town. The corporal came up to the cabin door and called on Benyowsky to attend him to the fortress. The Count thrust his head out of a window and in a pleasant voice invited the corporal to step in and drink a glass of wine before they started. The corporal loved a glass of wine. Instantly the door was shut, four pistols were presented to his breast, and he was bidden on his life, to summon his soldiers one by one into the hut. As they entered they were seized and bound; and in three minutes all five men were lying safely in the cellar.

Four hours passed; it was nine o'clock, and almost dark, when a strong body of soldiery, armed with a cannon, was announced to be approaching. A single cannon-shot would have sufficed to blow the hut and all within it into atoms. Benyowsky called upon his comrades. Filled with the fire of men whose lives were in their hands, they rushed forth upon the foe. The soldiers, panic-stricken at that furious onset, left the cannon and raced like hares into the neighbouring woods.

Dragging the cannon with them, the conspirators stole forward to the fort. The sentinel, seeing in the dusky light a troop approaching with a cannon, imagined that Benyowsky and his companions were returning. He gave the challenge; but Benyowsky, with a pistol in his hand, bade a prisoner return the countersword. The man obeyed; the sentinel let fall the drawbridge the exiles rushed across it, blew down the grating with a petard, and burst into the fort.

Then the fight was fierce and brief. Nilow, refusing to accept his life, was in the act of firing his pistol at Benyowsky, when he was struck down. The guards, of whom twelve only had been left within, were killed or taken. And the fort was in the hands of the exiles!

By this time all the town was rising—at least three hundred Cossacks were in arms; and soon a storming party, with Kolassow at its head, appeared before the gate. But the ramparts were alive with fiery eyes, the bridge was up, the castle guns were roaring. Kollassow was compelled to change his tactics; he drew off beyond the reach of shot, to the heights which overlooked the castle, and prepared to starve them out.

But the Count was ready with a counter-scheme. No sooner was Kolassow gone than he sent a band of men into the streets to gather the women and children together in the church. Nearly a thousand were soon mustered and locked in. Chairs, tables, railings, doors were broken up and piled at the four corners of the buildings. Three women and twelve girls were then dispatched as envoys to Kolassow, announcing that unless the Cossacks instantly laid down their arms, the building would be set in flames and every soul within it perish.

Benyowsky had relied on the bare threat to prove effectual; but time passed, and still Kolassow gave no sign. Benyowsky bade a pile be kindled. In an instant, as the flames shot up, the heights became alive with handkerchiefs and white-fluttering flags of truce. Soon fifty Cossacks, fiery-hot with haste, came racing in advance, crying aloud that all the troops were following, and had laid down their arms. The aspect of the flames—mere idle menace as it was—had wrought like magic. The Count received into the fort as hostages fifty-two of the chief townsmen, and ordered the church-doors to be thrown open.

And now the Count was Lord, not only of the castle, but of the town itself. He was able to complete at ease his preparations for the voyage.

It was the 11th of May, 1771, when the exiles, ninety-six in all, embarked on board of the St. Peter and St. Paul. Every other ship in harbour, which might be used in the pursuit, was set in flames. The hostages were sent ashore, the flag of Poland ran up to the peak; and a salute of twenty cannon, thundering from the portholes, proclaimed that the bold slaves had gained their freedom! . . .

After an adventurous voyage the ship sailed safely into the Shannon. The escape was finally accomplished; the voyage was at an end. But Aphanasia, the angel of his deliverance, his adopted daughter, was seized with a swift fever, sank, and died. With this grief upon his spirit, Benyowsky sailed for France. He landed, waited on the Duc d'Aiguillon, and was at once invited to enter the French service. The Count accepted the proposal, and sent off an equerry to bring his wife from Zips. She came with all the speed that could be urged; and what that meeting was must be imagined.

The Duc d' Aigcillon, at the king's desire, proposed that Benyowsky should proceed to Madagascar, with the design of planting on the Island a French settlement. No proposal could have better suited his adventurous spirit. A ship was fitted out; three hundred men were sent on board, and on the 22nd of March, 1773, the Count, together with his wife, set sail from Europe. It was the last and strangest venture of his life.

BECOMES A KING OF SAVAGES.

He landed at Louisburg in Antimarca. And his calamities at once began. . . .

For several months the struggle was kept up with heroic resolution. But disasters thickened; the natives could be kept at bay no longer; the complete destruction of the settlers seemed inevitably at hand; when an event, unexcelled in strangeness among all the visions of romance, in an instant changed the scene as by enchantment.

Benyowsky had brought over from the Isle of France an old half crazy negress called Susanna, who had been sold in childhood to the French. Among Susanna's fellow-captives had been the daughter of the Ampansache, the supreme king of Madagascar, Ramini Larizon. The race of Ramini were both seers and kings. They traced their proud descent from a kinsman of Mahomet, the Great Prophet; and their power over their subjects was almost that of gods. Since the death of Larizon, sixty-six years before, there had been no heir to take the rank and office. His daughter, indeed, had during her captivity borne a son; but the boy had become lost to sight; and the great and sacred name, at which fifty thousand dusky worshippers had once hushed their breath, now seemed to have become extinct for ever.

But now there came a marvel. The lost heir was rediscovered. By ocatain marks which could not be mistaken, Susanna who had lived in serfdom with his mother, had recognised his person. A vision from on high impelled her to proclaim the tidings. Raving like a prophetess in frenzy, she began to cry aloud a word which made the ears that heard of it to tingle. The lost heir was Benyowsky.

The strange hallucination spread like wildfire. The tribe of the Sambarives, to which the Ramini belonged, rose up in tumult. One of their chiefs, Ciewi by name, was instantly despatched, attended by two hundred tribesmen, to invite the Count to take possession of his ancestral throne; and Benyowsky at the very moment of despair, saw himself hailed king of fifty thousand savage warriors, every man of whom regarded him with an awe and reverence far stronger than the ovel of life.

He instantly accepted the position. The French had in his eyes, betrayed and wronged him. He sent in his resignation to the service, he took off his uniform, and put on the skins and feathers of a savage king.

LAST SCENE OF ALL.

A scheme of great and wide beneficence arose before him. He resolved to civilise his nation: to found, in his own right, a trade with Europe; to bring into the island farmers, carpenters, and blacksmiths, who should teach his people how to build and plough. With these objects, he resolved himself to visit Europe. The empire was committed to a council of the chiefs; a brig, the Belle Arthur, was obtained and fitted for the voyage; and amidst the tears and cries of the vast dusky throngs who followed with their eyes his fading sails he put once more to sea.

The ship reached Europe safely. But the Count could find no State prepared to aid him, at the risk of war with France. He then resolved to try America; and at Baltimore he made arrangements with a firm of merchants, who supplied him with a vessel, the intrepid, of four hundred and fifty tons and thirty guns; in which, with a rich cargo, he spread his sails again for Madagascar.

His wife, who was in weakly health, he was compelled to leave at Baltimore. She never saw his face again.

Instantly on his arrival in his kingdom, he declared hostilities against the French. At the head of his black warriors, he first seized their store-house at Angontsi. He then set off, attended only by a hundred men, to storm their factory at Foul Point. But the French had there a ship with sixty troopers, of which he had received no warning. On the morning of the 23rd of May, 1786, they landed and attacked him.

The Count had barely time to throw up a redoubt, defended by two guns, when the enemy were upon him. The affair was over in a moment. He who had escaped alive out of so many perils had now reached his last. As the French rushed forward, firing in a volley, a musket-bullet struck Benyowsky in the breast. He instantly sank back behind the rampart. His black troops, seeing their king fall, fled panic-stricken; and the French soldiers, bursting over the redoubt, seized his dead body by the hair, and dragged it forth into the open ground.

A PEEP INTO THE FUTURE.

THE following amusing "dinner table conversation" is culled from an English contemporary:—

Ouida has suggested that cigarettes should be handed round at dinner. Ladies who smoke, it appears, think that the practice would become general with their sex if it was a little encouraged in this way. They have also noticed that

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.

The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage, and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.

Retailed in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. Tins, at 1s., 1s. 11d., and 3s. 8d.

COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

VAUGHAN-JONES' EXTRA "C.I.G." OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

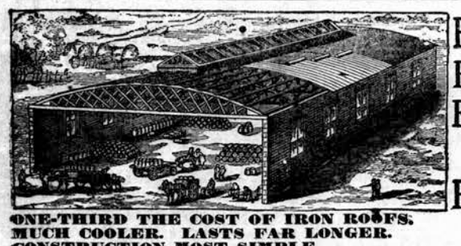
Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.



FELT ! FELT ! FELT ! for Roofing Go-downs, &c.

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS.
MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

M'TEAR & Co., Limited,
Roofing Felt Manufacturers, BELFAST, GREAT BRITAIN.
Manufacturers also of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.

PATENT WATER-TUBE STEAM BOILERS.

A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS

BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,

OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.

FOR MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT,
Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.

GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,

NEW YORK & GLASGOW.

107, HOPE ST., GLASGOW. 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.

NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of, (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, & pleasant smell of the finest Cod Liver Oil.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

PATENT

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

THE BRAND OF THE FUTURE FOR INDIA.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS,

Purveyors by Special Warrants to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.

THE LIGHT BLUE BRAND (REGISTERED,)

OF OILMAN'S STORES & HIGH-CLASS PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

Contractors to the Admiralty, Her Majesty's War and Indian Offices.

LONDON, LOWESTOFT, AND CALCUTTA.

Price Currents obtainable at MACONOCHIE BROS., Calcutta. Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "Digby Chicks."

TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS should supply themselves with SYMINGTON'S "Edinburgh" Coffee Essences, and the Coffee and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, Cocoa and Milk, &c., which will be found very handy. Many Prize Medals and other awards. Highly commended for purity and cheapness. Insist on the "Edinburgh" brand, and beware of imitations. To be had of all Chemists and Storekeepers.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS, Sole Export Agents, LONDON and CALCUTTA.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

CANNING WORKS MANCHESTER

W. G. BAGNALL, Ltd. MANUFACTURER

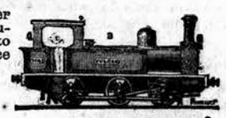
OF

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS,
FOR TOWNS, ESTATES, PLANTATIONS, BRANCH LINES,
PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.

Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.



W. G. BAGNALL, LTD.

CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW.

RAILINGS AND GATES.

See Exhibit No. 284.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, GLASGOW,

At West End of Main Avenue.

RAILINGS, GATES, BALCONIES, PANELS, STAIRS, STANDARDS, PIPES, GUTTERS, URINALS, CLOSETS, FOUNTAINS, LAMPS, SPANDRILS, COLUMNS, WINDOWS, VERANDAHS, COVERED WAYS, BANDSTANDS, CONSERVATORIES, STRUCTURES, FOOT BRIDGES, &c.

Illustrated Catalogue, Price List, and Estimates on application.

Architectural, Sanitary, and General Ironfounders.

Contractors by Appointment to Her Majesty's War Department.

BANDSTANDS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - - Club Stewards - - -

Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

"Hay's Hop Ale.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*

"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."

"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

THE NEW PERFUME.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS.

Under the title "Crab-Apple Blossoms," The Crown Perfumery Co. are now selling one of the most delightful perfumes ever manufactured. The uniform excellence of all the goods of this well-known firm needs no comment here, since our readers are aware of their exceptional merit. At the same time, it is well to call attention to the fact that this "Crab-Apple Blossoms" scent is totally unlike any of those commonplace perfumes with which we meet in all directions, and reminds one at once of all the sweet and delightful scents of the country.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

Chief among the fashionable scents of the season is "Crab-Apple Blossoms," a delicate perfume of the highest quality and fragrance. It is prepared by the Crown Perfumery Company, of 177, New Bond Street, who have at various times distilled some of the choicest and most favoured perfumes.—*Court Journal.*

SOLD EVERYWHERE, BY ALL PRINCIPAL DEALERS.

SWEET AS CREAM! CHILDREN LIKE IT

The Best Cure for Debility, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Anæmia, and similar diseases arising from Residence in the Tropics, is Cod Liver Oil. Most persons, however, especially in hot climates, either find it very disagreeable to take the ordinary oil, or are quite unable to do so; but the weakest will find

THEY CAN TAKE

JENSEN'S COD LIVER OIL,

FOR IT **NEVER "REPEATS"**

AND IS ABSOLUTELY PURE AND TASTELESS.

There are many Cod Liver Oils in the market, and the proprietors of each naturally advertise their own as the best; we therefore beg that instead of relying on such statements, whether made by ourselves or others, Indian doctors and the Indian public will

READ what is said of Jensen's Cod Liver Oil by the very highest Authorities.

The Lancet.

"Of excellent quality, and practically no taste. Of much value in all wasting diseases."

British and Colonial Druggist.

"The oil is much above the average, but little taste or smell, while rich in Iodine. It keeps better than the generality, is readily assimilable, and can be taken by persons of delicate gastric organisation without fear of 'returning.'"

British Medical Journal.

"We find practically that children take it well, even during the hottest months of the year."

Sir Chas. A. Cameron, M.D., President Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

"I consider the Cod Liver Oil prepared by Messrs. Jensen to be a very pure article, quite free from the rancid odour and nauseous flavour so often met with in Cod Liver Oil."

Thos. Ligertwood, M.D., Royal Hospital, Chelsea, S.W.

"After two months' trial of Jensen's Cod Liver Oil, I pronounce it to be *the best and cheapest in the market.* It is a real pure fresh oil. Patients who *think other oils can take take*, it is so bland. I consider that you will confer a boon by selling such a very fine oil at so moderate a price."

LONDON PRICES.—In Capsuled Bottles, each bearing the Trade Mark—"An Iceberg." Imperial Quarter Pint, 1/-; Half Pint, 2/-; Pint, 3/6; Quart, 6/6.

Jensen's Cod Liver Oil is the only brand sold with a guarantee of purity, and *the only Cod Liver Oil suitable for Hot Climates.*

Hertz & Collingwood, Sole Consignees, London, Bombay; Messrs. Treacher & Co., &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ELASTIC WEBS

For BOOTS & SHOES.

ALSO

GARTERS & SMALL WARES

AND

Cotton Surgical Bandages.

Smith & Molesworth

ALBION MILLS,

COVENTRY.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

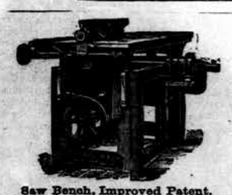
JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.



Saw Bench, Improved Patent. The very best Saw Bench in the Market.

The most Economical Steam Engine made, 1 to 5 h.-p. Testimonials from all users.

YATES & SMITH,

HALIFAX, ENGLAND,

Makers of Patent Rising Top Circular Saw Benches, Patent Velomotor Steam Engines, Improved Mortising and Boring Machines, and General Engineers' Tools.

Three Prize Medals Awarded. Lists Free on Application. Correspondence Invited.

DR FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA

TO CURE

Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Not an empirical medicine, but from the prescription of an eminent Physician.

Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.

Full Particulars Published Fortnightly in this Paper.

A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TRADE MARK TILE Co

SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT. ENGLAND

DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 206. C.[t] PORTLAND S.[t] LONDON PARIS 1878 MELBOURNE 1880

"MOLLISCORIUM"

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

ROBINSON'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND By Royal Letters Patent

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

JOHNSON & COMP.[y]'S CANTERBURY PALE ALE

TREACHER & COMP.[y] LTD. DIGBY'S CHICKS SOLE AGENTS BOMBAY & POONA PARIS 1878

MEDAL LONDON 1873 DIPLOMA HANOVER 1878

CANTERBURY PALE ALE TRADE MARK JOHNSON & Co LTD

BREWED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY

TREACHER & COMP.[y] SOLE AGENTS BOMBAY & POONA

"I am delighted with their performances."
"The harder the beard the better they shave."
"You may be proud of my well-earned victory," &c., &c.

So writes TEDDY WICK, the Champion Barber, after his recent great shaving feats in London, concerning

ARBENZ'S RAZORS.

They are the best, most reliable, easiest, and cheapest high-class Razors known, and are highly recommended by all who use them.

Price 8s. the set of Four.

May be had of Treacher & Co., Ld., Bombay; or K. S. Arbenz, 107, Great Charles Street, Birmingham, England; well known as the Introducer of the now celebrated and largely imitated

GEM AIR GUNS.

All of my genuine first quality Gem Air Guns bear my Registered Trade Mark

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THREE DOCTORS DECIDED to AMPUTATE. "Dear Sirs,—I enclose you a splendid testimonial, which you can use if you choose. Mr. Looney is one of our Church members, and personally known to me.—Yours truly.

"Joseph B. Kingston, Secretary Primitive Methodist Mission, Gillespie-road, Highbury-vale.

"14, Newington-green, London, N., May 16, 1887.

"Gentlemen,—I am very pleased to inform you of the benefit I derived from taking Clarke's Blood Mixture 11 years ago. I had been totally laid up for 32 weeks with a bad leg. Three doctors had consulted together, and decided to amputate it; but being induced to try Clarke's Blood Mixture I am glad to say in three weeks I was enabled to resume my work, and have never lost a day since through illness. I may also add that I now usually take a bottle at the spring of the year. I am now in excellent health, hearty, well, and strong, and in active work. Yours truly, "Simon Looney."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s., sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the worst form of long standing cases, by ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

NOTICES.

NEURALGIA Dr Moussette's Pills

Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed.

Directions for use with bottle

1170 Sold by all Chemists

Wholesale: CLIN & C°, PARIS

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION

Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges

Directions for use with bottle

1169 Sold by all Chemists

Wholesale: CLIN & C°, PARIS

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS SOLUTION of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris MONTYON-PRIZE

This Solution is the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.

Directions for use with bottle

1168 Sold by all Chemists

Wholesale: CLIN & C°, PARIS

CHASSAING'S WINE

Bi-Digestive with Pepsine & Diastase for

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

This preparation by value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent of digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from thereal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine of M. Chassaing, these two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in an available proportions. — See The Lancet, July 2, 1881.

Paris, Chassaing & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria.
Bombay, Leese & Co.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills (Perfectly harmless)

GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, »
« to three months treatment. »

Sold by all respectable Chemists

Wholesale: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE LAROCHE'S CINCHONA WINE

"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (The Lancet.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with IRON *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*. etc.

Paris, 52, rue Drouot, 25.

Bombay: Prudhomme & Co., Druggists.

Poorness of Blood, Debility

Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON SYRUP

Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anæmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood,* no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

Directions for use with bottle

1345 Sold by all Chemists

Wholesale: CLIN & C°, PARIS

Aubergier's CELEBRATED SYRUP & PASTE of Lactucarium

(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine

VERY EFFICACIOUS IN CURING

BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all Affections of the respiratory organs.

WHOLESALE: COMAR & C[e]
28, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS

Sold by all Chemists.

Digitized by Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER
(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)

Per dozen Qts.....Rs. 5 | Per case of 3 dozen Qts. .....Rs. 14 10
Per dozen Pts.....Rs. 4 | Per case of 6 dozen Pts.....Rs. 23 4

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GEM AIR GUNS.

IN ALL Departments Treacher and Company Limited's first aim is to offer only such Goods as will be found reliable and really of good value. They, therefore, beg to place before the Public the following Guns, which will be found of the most utility and value :—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
No. 1 Gun	... 31 0	No. 3 Gun	... 45 0
Slugs, per Thousand ...	... 1 8	Slugs, per Thousand ...	... 2 4
Darts, per doz.. ...	... 1 8	Darts, per doz. ...	... 1 12

Spare Springs to suit each size, each... ... ... Re. 1-8.
Ball Targets for practice, each ... ... Rs. 8-8.

INSPECTION IS SOLICITED.
Magazine and other Guns stocked.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
CLEARANCE SALE OF A LOT OF Mr. LAZARUS'
"Eureka Spectacles,"
AT COST PRICE.

STEEL FRAME SPECTACLES	...Each at Rs.	2 0 0
SILVER „ „	„ „	7 0 0
GOLD „ „	„ „	20 0 0
STEEL „ EYE-GLASSES	„ „	2 0 0
SILVER „ „	„ „	7 0 0
GOLD „ „	„ „	18 0 0
COLOURED PRESERVERS, GLOBULARS, SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES	„ „	2 0 0

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
RAMPART ROW.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN THE ART OF ENLARGING PHOTOS.

PANOGRAPH.

From a Carte-de-Visite Photo, a Life-size Portrait can be obtained on Canvas in Oil-paint.

The Likeness and every minute Detail of the Original Photo. carefully preserved in the Portrait.

PRICES, INCLUDING ELEGANT FRAME TO STAND THE CLIMATE.
Life-size Bust, Rs. 125. To the Knee, Rs. 250.
Full Size, Rs. 400 to Rs. 600.
SAMPLES ON VIEW AT
Mrs. NEUMAN'S Baby Linen Warehouse,
68, Meadow Street, Bombay.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
Price Rs. 2-12 per Gallon.
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.
D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY

CIGARETTES.
Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the

Lord Dufferin	...per 100 Rs.	5 0
Duke of Connaught ...	„ „ „ „	4 0
Pinoa Lady	„ „ „ „	3 0
Alpha	„ „ „ „	2 8
Prince Boris	„ „ „ „	2 0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS ! ! TOBACCOS ! !
Only the best brands of English and American tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.
"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 8.
The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	...per box of 100 Rs.	8 8
Carolina	„ „ „ „	6 8

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of pure Java tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called Javas made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881.

Rothschilds. ...	...per box of 50 Rs.	15 0
Regal del Principe...	... „ „ „ 25 „	6 0
Regal dela Reina ...	... „ „ „ 25 „	5 0
Trabucos	... „ „ „ 25 „	3 0
Caliope	... „ „ „ 50 „	5 8
Semiramis	... „ „ „ 100 „	10 0

BAHADURS CIGARS.
I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.		4 8
Do. „ 2 „ „ „		4 0
Do. „ 3 „ „ „		3 8

JAVA DELIGHT.
These cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own factory in Dindigul, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Java tobacco. They are the mildest cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Javas Delight" No. 1, per 100 Rs.		3 4
Do. „ 2 „ 100 „		3 0

Please send for General Price List to
D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY,	CALCUTTA,	COLOMBO,
Meadows Street.	Government Place.	Prince's Street.

A Skin Without Blemish

EVERYWHERE a network of sudoriffic ducts, veins, and pores, the skin constantly renews itself, and not only with its ceaseless desquamation, but with its natural functional action, eliminates all waste, accumulation, and disease. Hence, a skin without blemish means more than beauty; it means health.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, cure every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula.

My wife has been suffering from chronic eczema for two years. First we took advice from our local doctors, then she went in one day to one of the first Skin Hospitals, and at last, being nearly "worn up," she went to one of the most eminent physicians, but all in vain. She then determined to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in one week after taking them she was able to walk and attend to her regular duties as lady of the house, and after the second week, I must say, there was no sign of eczema to be seen. W. P. W.
Full address of Messrs. NEWBERY.

Allow me to express to you my heartfelt thanks for the good which your CUTICURA REMEDIES have done me. I have suffered for the past three years of eczema of the hands and arms, and have endured a great amount of suffering, and expended untold sums of money on doctors, attending various skin hospitals, and also on remedies of one kind or another, but all to no purpose, as my arms got worse instead of better; in fact, they were perfectly loathsome to behold. At last I was persuaded by a lady friend of mine to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using three packages, the disease disappeared like magic.
ELIZABETH EDWARDS, Buckingham Road, N.

When I wrote you last year I was suffering with a very bad leg. It was swollen to more than twice its natural size, and broke out in four great sores, attended with most intense itching. Added to this, I had most dreadful attacks of sick headache. All my friends thought my work was done, when seeing CUTICURA REMEDIES advertised, I procured a set, which, I can thankfully say, quite cured my leg, and I have never had a sick headache since. Indeed, I was never better in my life than I am now. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this letter.
ELIZA PAYNE, Nurse, Castleton, Fairford.

Sold by all Chemists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.

BABY'S Skin, scalp and hair preserved and beautified by the use of CUTICURA SOAP.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Send to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 300 testimonials.

JOONAS TYEB & Co.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS.

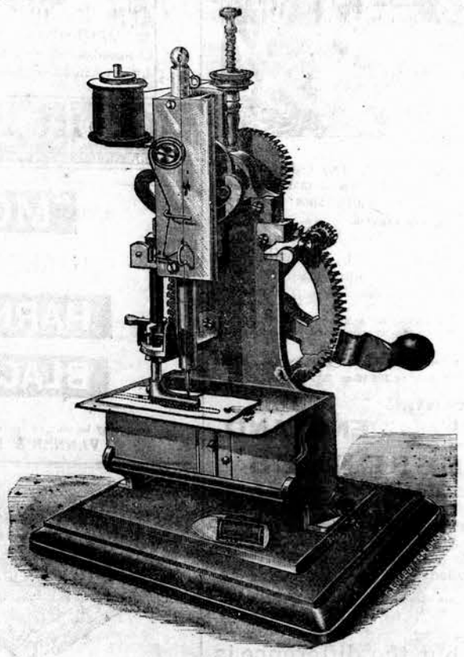
HABIT SHIRT MAKERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW STOCK.

ARMY VOLUNTEERS AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

11. HUMMUM STREET. FORT. BOMBAY.

THE 'COOKSON' PATENT.



THE "COOKSON" PATENT
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.

A good, strong, serviceable article, weighing about 7 lbs., Height 10 Inches.

Price complete Rs. 15 each, with Box.

Including Black Enamelled Iron Base, Oil Can, and Screw-driver.

If Nickel-Plated Base and Polished Oak Box.....	Rs.	1	8 0	extra.
Polished Mahogany Table Platforms, 18×9	„	1	8 0	„
„ „ 12×9	„	1	4 0	„
„ „ 12×6	„	1	0 0	„

These Tables are a great convenience to the operator.
4 Shuttle Reels, 6 assorted Needles, Re. 1.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :
MURCOTT, PRICE, & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.
Illustrated Designs with Instructions to work the Machine post-free on application.

RELIABLE MONSOON BOOTS.

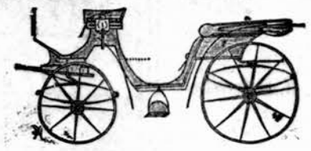
The Celebrated Carlton Boots, with wide Welts, Hand-sewn and thoroughly Water-tight, best quality only	... Rs.	20 0
Black Grain Hide Shooting Boots, a superior article	... „	24 0
Best Calf Derby Lace Boots, Water-tight, and adapted for heavy wear	... „	20 0
Best Calf Medium Walking Boots	... „	16 8
OUR SPECIAL CALF WALKING BOOTS, SPLENDID VALUE	... „	12 8
"The Elcho" or Field Boot, Water-tight, in Black or Brown Grain Hide, suitable for Walking or Riding	... „	38 0
"Our Specialite" Gaiter Boot, Boot and Gaiter combined, Water-tight, in Black or Brown Grain Hide, Wide Welts	... „	38 0
India Rubber or Vulcanised Fishing Boots	... „	20 0
Ladies' Best Glace Kid Button Boots	... „	16 8
Ladies' Lace Boots	from „	12 8

All Sizes Ready Made or to Measure.

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS AN OLD BOOT THAT FITS WILL BE SUFFICIENT GUIDE, VERY BEST ENGLISH MATERIAL ONLY USED.

BADHAM, PILE & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

MANECKJEE COWASJEE,
COACH-BUILDER & IMPORTER OF ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES
50, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.



CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BUILT TO ORDER ON THE LATEST DESIGNS
CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, *NEW* AS WELL AS *SECOND-HAND*, BY KESTERTON AND Co., AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN LONDON BUILDERS, ARE KEPT IN STOCK.
Orders for Carriages from any Firm in Europe executed through my Agent on Moderate Terms.
Repairs Promptly and Neatly Executed.
Estimates furnished on Application.

THE RIVERSIDE WATCH COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.
ALL WATCHES RUBY JEWELLED AND NO IMITATIONS.
THE ONLY ONES OF THIS STYLE ACTUALLY SOLD IN INDIA.

WATCHES FOR HORSEMEN.
NOTE.—The slow motion of ordinary Watches makes them very unsuitable for Riding or Sporting. The vibrations of balance wheels are affected, and causes irregularities or stops after short periods. To correct this supposed irremediable defect, we have manufactured "THE QUICK TRAIN" and QUICK BEAT" Watches for Horsemen, or any other rough wear, made of unequalled good materials, and the strongest reliable Time-keeper yet introduced. The size is small, and in keeping with the object in view. The Prices are the lowest possible consistent with an extra good quality—viz., Manufacturers' own Prices.

1.	Riverside Horseman Watch, ¾ plate, 6 ruby holes, Warranty 5 Years			Rs. 20
2.	„ „ „ in Hunter Case „ „ „			Rs. 23
3.	„ „ „ in Half Hunter Case „ „ „			Rs. 26
4.	„ „ „ Sterling Silver Case, 10 ruby holes, Warranty 5 years.			Rs. 30
5.	„ „ „ „ „ Hunter Case „ „ „			Rs. 35
6.	„ „ „ „ „ Half Hunter Cases, 10 ruby holes, Warranty 5 years...			Rs. 38
7.	The Riverside Railway Watch, as manufactured for English Railways, is in India the best and strongest of Railway Watches, ¾ plate, 6 to 10 ruby holes			Rs. 20-12, 24, 26
8.	Riverside Railway Watch in Sterling Silver Case			Rs. 35, 38, 45
9.	MACHINE-MADE CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES			Rs. 15, 16-8, 18
10.	Key-winding Sterling Silver Lever Watches, double case.....			Rs. 20

(Ladies' and Gentlemen's Size.)

☞ Intending Buyers of really reliable Watches should send for our Illustrated Catalogue of First Class Watches before placing their orders.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
Practical Watchmakers, Manufacturers and Agents.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

WE have now in stock a choice selection of LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, of which the following are afew :—

LADIES' PATENT COURT SHOES, the best quality satin-lined, stylish, and beautifully finished, Rs. 9-8 per pair.

LADIES' COURT SHOES, in glacé kid; also in Bronze with richly-beaded toes. Rs. 6-8 to 9-8

LADIES' SATIN SHOES, in various Colours and of the best quality.

LADIES' WALKING (OXFORD) SHOES, in glacé kid, stylish, light, and strong. Rs. 9-8 to 10-8.

LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, in glove kid, calf kid, and glacé, very durable. Rs. 12-8 to 14-8.

LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, "DERMATINE" and "CHAMPION," in Black leather, Brown, White, and Blue canvas, and in all sizes. Rs. 8-8, 9-8, 10-8, etc. etc.

Please apply for our New Price List.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Dr. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

Dr. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

Dr. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

Dr. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, insuch uniform combination.

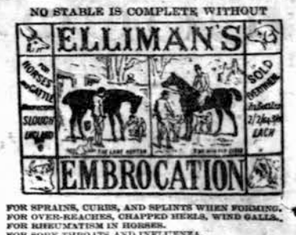
DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn London.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



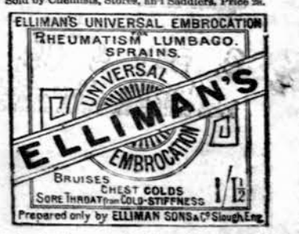
FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.
"I think it very useful." RUTLAND.
Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains and bruises in horses' legs." C. PRYSE (Colonel),
Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers. Price 2s.



Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co Slough Eng.

Native Dealers and other large Buyers supplied.

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ
DOCTOR VIVIEN'S
COD LIVER DRAGÉES & WINE
Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active medicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.
Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.
PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s
per bottle of wine 3/s.
WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phcien.
PARIS.— 50, Boul. de Strasbourg
LONDON.— 76, New Bond Street

A BOON TO SUFFERERS ! !
TESTIMONIAL.
Miss M. HUDSON, Tywford, near Devizes
"Harness' Electropathic Belt
Has been the means of restoring me to much better health. The LANCET which so distressed me and made life a burden has quite gone the constipation, which had for some years been my greatest difficulty has also disappeared, and the bilious attacks and headaches have also entirely ceased.
LADIES' AILMENTS.
Every man and woman suffering from any disorder of the NERVES, STOMACH, LIVER, or KIDNEYS, should at once stop bleeding, and send a P.O.O. remainder for this, for Harness' Electropathic Belt (post free) and obtain immediate relief. Pamphlet and Book of Testimonials Post Free.
Medical Battery Co., Ld., 52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W. CORNER OF RATHBONE PLACE.

ATKINSON'S
ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.
PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884,
for pre-eminent excellence of quality.
SPRING FLOWERS
JOCKEY CLUB | JASMIN
HELIOTROPE | MAGNOLIA
ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER
ATKINSON'S ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE
I sold in CASES of 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillen & Co.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK.
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST,
Used by more than 1000 Boards of Health & Hospitals
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, LIMITED,
CONTRACTORS TO H.M. ADMIRALTY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

FOR SALE.

I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.